HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,891—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th June
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
*PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
*CALEDONIA	7536	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
*PENINSULAR	3294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7536	E. H. Gordon	8th "
*ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	3294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	3294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Fly month and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Offices of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK, giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons,	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	19th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 940; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Editions. When available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th June, at 2 p.m. or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th June.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	27th Aug, 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. R. NORTON, 20 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. For 30 years' continuous success.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it lost? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS:

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
(UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

ICES!

ICES!!

ICES!!!

THREE KINDS DAILY

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF BEST IMITATION SILK UMBRELLAS

FOR

MONSOON SEASON.

☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,

OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "WEISSENFELS, No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 15th June, 1903.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1903, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

(1). To receive the report of the Committee for the year 1902.

(2). To adopt the amended Rules and Regulations of the Association.

(3). To adopt the following rules for the election of a representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute :—

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire, but may be re-elected.
3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a General Meeting of the Association, and such Representative shall ex-officio be a Member of the Committee of the Association.
4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.
5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative's applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces, resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

(4). To sanction the annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

(5). To consider the payment of a contribution of Rs. 500 towards the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital All Saints' Nursing Fund.

(6). To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect members of the Committee in place of the gentlemen who retire from Office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th June, 1903.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HALIMABAI, widow of HAJEE ESSACK SULLEMAN, late of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

ABDOOL CADER ESMAIL of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Nos. 85, 87 and 89, Cutchee Memon Moholla, Kambekar Street outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Custom's Dalal, one of the Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness EDWARD TOWNSHED CANDY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twelfth Day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 12th day of June, 1903.

Messrs. NANU & HORMASJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SARABAI, widow of SULLEMAN TAR MAHOMED, late of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

ABDOOL CADER ESMAIL of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 85, 87 and 89, Cutchee Memon Mohollia, otherwise called Kambekar Street, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Customs Dalal, Executor named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness EDWARD TOWNSHED CANDY Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twelfth Day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 12th day of June, 1903.

Messrs. NANU & HORMASJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 433 of 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED., Plaintiffs.

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED., a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 333/691 and 693, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone Demello and partly by the Batty Ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narrayan Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Pasendari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhanji Doongarsi Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Birjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongarsi Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cappawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

STOPPAGE OF THE DOWN POONA MAIL TRAIN AT NERAL STATION.

WITH reference to the Notice dated 10th June, 1903, the DOWN POONA MAIL will also CONTINUE to STOP at NERAL STATION after the 15th June, 1903, until further notice.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th June, 1903.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT held in connection with the M. C. C. will take place in MADRAS commencing on MONDAY, the 20th proximo, when the Challenge Cup at present held by the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry will be offered for competition. All Entries should reach the HONORARY SECRETARY for Hockey, Madras Cricket Club, not later than the 6th July, from whom all information, rules, etc., may be obtained on application.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th June, 1903, is APPOINTED for the DECLARATION of DIVIDENDS in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions.

Re, NANABHAI RAGHUNATH BHANDARE,
" PAUL RICHARD DE MIRANDA.
" BHICU SHANKER VARDE.
" MORARJI LALJI THAKER.
" SULEMAN GULAM HUSEN KHOJA.
" HIRJI DHARAMSI CHAPARIA.
" GAJANAN BALVANT NAVALKER.
" SHANKER BALKRISHNA ANJERLEKER.
" SADANNAND SHEWSHANKER PITALE.
" GEORGE FREDERICK WESTON.
" LOWJI MAKONJI JOSHI.
" SORABJI MUNCHERJI MEHERHOMJI.
" ABDULALLI NURBHOY SURTI.
" JOHN JONES.
" GANSEY KHETSEY SHA.
" RUNCHOREDAS MORARJI.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their claims in the office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 22nd June, 1903, they will be excluded from those dividends.—Dated this 3rd day of June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES TENNANT BOYD, late of Lenzie in the County of Dumbarton, Scotland, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lenzie aforesaid on the 28th day of December, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 21st day of May, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE.
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
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DRY GIN
OLD TOM
HOLLAND
GENEVA.
} Rs. 21 per case.

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MAGIC RING.—Through which you can see garden, palaces, durbars, etc. He or she at her own will or for any one else can call any dead or living body, the god or goddess of any religion, talk with the spirits so called and get suitable replies to the questions set, with spirits and ascertain Secrets, know Medicine of ailments by calling the Spirits of Dhanwanter Baid or Lookman, Hakeem, and in short, work wonders for yourself and your friends. Rs. 5 each. Our stock of rings is now very nearly exhausted. So any one desiring a sharp supply is requested to send orders at his earliest convenience.

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BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 630,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

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New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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INDIAN JEWELLER.
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Orders Carefully Executed.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND NAKHODA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 91 of 1898.

Vithuldass Ranchoredass Hindu, residing at Mesana in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, by his duly constituted Attorney, Tribhowandass Kasidas of Bombay Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee outside the Fort of Bombay............ Plaintiff,

versus

1. Harivullubhdass Nursidass of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. Bai Miraf, widow of Narotumdas Khemchand Hindu, residing at Mesana in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda.
3. Javerbai, widow of Kessowjee Damoder Jairam, deceased, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, at present residing at Moondra in Cutch.. Defendants,

Under and by virtue of a Consent Decree made herein on the 3rd day of March, 1902, in favour of Bai Javerbai, widow of Kessowji Damodhur, the 3rd Defendant abovenamed and by direction of Mr. Merccobhai Mhowjibhai assignee of the said Decree the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p. m. on the premises, at Pydhownee on account and at the risk of Vithuldas Runchoredass the Plaintiff abovenamed and Hurrivullubhdass Nurseydass and Bai Mirai, widow of Narrotumdass Khemchand the 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

For further particulars application should be made to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Abdul Rahiman Street and Nakhoda Street, admeasuring one hundred and sixty-four yards or thereabouts, bearing Municipal Street Nos 31-36 facing on the north side of the Nakhoda Street without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Abdul Rehiman Street, on or towards the west by the house of Ballajee and Dadajee Jugonnath, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Nakhoda Street,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAZEE STREET AND PANJRAPOLE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 673 OF 1900.

Mulla Mahomed Peeker and others .... Plaintiffs,

versus

Mowlvi Abdul Cader Jitayker.................Defendants,

Under instructions from Messrs. Dattatraya L Vaidya, Furdoonji P, Pavri and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, the properties within described will be sold by Public Auction, separately, by Messrs BENNETT and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, a 4 p. m., on the premises the following valuable properties,

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Kazee Street, on or towards the west by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by Panjrapole Street, and on or towards the south by the vacant piece of land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated at Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by Kazee Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the south by the property of Goolam Mahomed Cassum Ali and on the north by the property hereinafter Firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Panjrapole Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hasham Noorani, on the west by Ali Oomer Street, on the south by the said Panjrapole Street, and on the north by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors at their Office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HOSSIANS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lakdi Bunder, near Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—

77 bales and some loose pieces of damaged hossians.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

By order of the sole Executor Mr. G. D. Traylen, the effects of the late Mr. James Joseph Killen, consisting of sofas, cupboard, wardrobe, pictures, easy and light chairs, dining, dressing, washhand, pier and writing tables, lamps, carved chiffoniers, glassware, crockery and platedware, trunks, singers' treadle machine etc.

1 D.-B. 2 bore C.-F. Gun.

146 pairs ladies' and gents' Ammunition boots and shoes.

The effects of a deceased gentleman, consisting of wearing apparel, trunk, &c.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 lot of law and other books.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong made office shigram.
1 circular glass double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
And any other cariages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 200 BALES BHAVNAGAR PRESSED GOOD BHAVNAGAR COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the warehouse of Soonderjee Kessowjee, by order of Messrs. Vussonjee Veljee & Co. and on account and at the risk of Sewaram Kooshalchund—200 bales Bhavnagar pressed good Bhavnagar cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 123, Frere Road, Fort, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture such as fan pattern drawing room sofas and chairs, chiffoniers, cabinets, bedsteads, almira, etc. best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, windproof table and hanging lamps, by Hinks, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of O. J. HOLDWAY, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, next to Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, walnut wood cottage piano by Rose & Co., gent's bicycle, Persian Carpets, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of CAPTAIN SKINNER, proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late C. B. J. Beamer, Esq., consisting of camp furniture, binoculars, D. B. B. L. C. F. gun by A. Hollis and Sons with implements in canvas case, Heath's Exercises wearing apparel, tin trunks, small tool case, and sundries.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood round and writing tables, side-board, whatnot teapoys, iron and wooden cots, arm and easy chairs, cabinets, hat and book stands chests of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, icebox, glassware, dinner and dessert services, lamps, books, China matting, gentleman's bicycle by W. H. Thorns, old D. B. C. F. gun and sundries.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

A large quantity of Cotton Red 8 B Aniline. Dyes in casks, splendid colour, cheap price, first class opportunity for Dyers to secure supplies at moderate rates.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their Rooms in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1903, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor.

Up-country buyers in Delhi, Amritsar, Hubli, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Madras, Calcutta, Peshawar, Multan, Lahore, Jeypore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Marwar, Bezwada, &c., are recommended to send their order soon.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1903.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderab d, Deccan.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TWO PERSIAN TENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the "Crescent Site," opposite the Elphinstone College, where the tents are pitched, at 3 p. m.,—

2 Persian tents.

The tents are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hakimjee Lookmanjee—

G A
3053 —171 bags bolts and nuts per s. s. Olympia.
& C

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. R. Radhakrishna Iyer of 121 South Massey Street, Madura—

L C & Co.—9152—1 case acetate of soda.
L C & Co.—11899—1 case chrome alum.
L C & Co.—14701-05—2 cases fast black colour.

On account of the concerned—

1 case 100 dozen linen collars and shirts.
1 case 70 dozen neckties, bows and scarves.
2 cases or 24 dozen fancy candle sticks (for chapel use).
2 cases 52 dozen celluloid fancy powder boxes, mirror boxes, etc.
2 cases 160 gross buttons.
1 case fancy candlesticks, call bells, inkstands, thermometers, egg cups, tooth picks, ash trays, etc.
200 sets each 10 pieces iron rice bowls.
50 cases each 25 bars soft soap.
50 dozen water proof umbrellas.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)............Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa;

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 12.

SECURITIES—

2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 5/16	+ 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/4	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 1/2	+ 5-16
2 months hence	24 5/16	+ 5-16
Spot in New York	53 1-8	+ 5 8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	— 1-2
Berlin "	20·43 3/4	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1-2	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 pr ct	do
6 " "	3 pr ct	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	—	mutilated
7 day market loans	.....	do

Extra Councils Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Metals:—Copper Braziers £ 68 10s.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5 2s 6d.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11
Basic Steel Bars £5 4s.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 June-July Buyers canal firm.

Linseed—Bold 40 1-2 June-July. Business done canal easier,

Arrivals—Steamers Queen Alexandra, Corinthia.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 6·82 plus 16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed feverish.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·54	6·48	6·33	5·80
+ 19	+ 17	+ 16	+ 13
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·44	5·30	5·27	5·26
+ 11	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9
Feb.-Mar			
5·24			
+ 7			

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 bales,
Do. last year	6,700 "
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. do. Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12·35 + 10
Futures, month of July	12·10 + 25
Do. do. December	9·72 + 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 7/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11·32 + 33
Do. do. December	9·58 + 16
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 12th June, 1903:—

Cotton	5,299 bales.
Wheat	26,041 cwts,
Linseed	9,543 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	11,379 "
Gingellyseed	552 "
Poppyseed	4,040 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	4,316 "
Rice	9,767 "
Myrabollams	383 "
Cottonseed	2,643 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do		170
Marks	3 do	do		138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			123 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do		171
Japan	30 do	do		151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet but steady.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	98-15

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 4th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier.			
Ready	6	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	13	6
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	1	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	27	0
Club No. 1	"	27	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	4,000
Imports	9,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6.64	6·58	6·43	5·90	
+10	+10	+10	+10	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·48	5·35	5·31	5·30	5·30
+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4	+ 6

COTTON.—The local market is steady with a moderate business doing for export and by mills. New Crop "Suttas" are steady and about Re. 1 higher.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	182	170	163	25th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	189	179	...	do
Belati M. G	202	190	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	184	176	do
Akola M. G. / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	203	191	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	214	202	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	214	202	..	do
Broach do	253	241	...	do
Bhownagger do	227	219	210	do
Do H. G.	224	215	204	do
S.-O. Dharwar...	...	...	229	do
Westerns...	...	...	213	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 1-2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SARGON—On Saturday, June 13, at "Bowen House," Apollo Bunder, Bombay, to Mr and Mrs Cecil F Sargon, a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—CLOY—May 20, at the Keith Falconer Memorial Church, Aden, by the Revd J C Young, M.A., George Alexander Richardson, His Brittanic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Hodeida and Comoran (Turkish Arabia), to Mary Cloy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLAN—June 3, at Saugor, the wife of Captain W R B Colan, 7th Madras Infantry, a son.

COURPALAIS—May 31, at Dharwar, to Mr and Mrs Claude Courpalais, of the Sampige Estate, a son.

PALMER—May 15, at Nawah, Sambhar Lake, Rajputana, the wife of Fred Palmer, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, of a son.

SPRAWSON—June 9, at Lansdowne, Garhwal, the wife of C A Sprawson, M D Lond, B S, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARHAM—LISSENBURG—June 10, at the Union Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev Lutze, German Mission, William Robert Barham, Head Clerk, P M O's Office, Bangalore District, to Margaret Hannah, eldest daughter of Henry Lissenburg, Chief Clerk, Madras Command Office, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—June 1, at Bellevue, South Simla, of heart failure, Mr W J Baldwin, Superintendent, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India, aged 47 years.

CAMPBELL—June 8, at Peshawar, Captain G D Campbell, 25th P I, of enteric, aged 30 years.

KELLY—June 9, at Bangalore, Frederick William Kelly, late Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, Madras.

PEARSON—June 9, at Fatehgarh, United Provinces of enteric fever, Philip Graeme Pearson, Indian Civil Service, aged 25 years.

SAUBOLLE—June 5, in Calcutta, Mathilde J Saubolle, eldest daughter of the late A Saubolle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h 38m. High water, 2-8m., 2-47s. Low water, 7-53m., 8-59a.
Subordinate Judges' and High Court Pleaders' Examination commences.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
University Election of a Member of the Legislative Council.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Istria, entered and the steamer Grantley Hall left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bengal, left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia per steamer Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.—The Hon. Mr. E. Giles, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University in place of Mr. F. G. Selby, resigned.

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.—Moolibai, a widow, residing on the third floor of a house in Samuel Street, Mandvie, has reported to the police that during her absence from home between 2 and 3 p.m. on Friday her room was broken into, gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 6,000 were stolen from two tin trunks. The lock on the door had evidently been opened by means of a duplicate key.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Haji Jaumahomed Haji Mahomed, who resides in a bungalow in a lane north of the Grant Road Railway Overbridge, has made a report to the police that he returned home from a wedding at 2 o'clock on Friday morning and retired to rest, leaving a window of the sitting room on the first floor open. When he awoke at 6 o'clock in the morning he found his clothes scattered about the floor. On making an examination of his rooms, he discovered that his gold watch and chain, a gold locket, a set of gold buttons, currency notes, cash, and several silver articles, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 653, had been stolen.

DISAPPOINTED RAILWAY SERVANT.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest on Saturday, at the goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway at the Victoria Terminus, relative to the death of Bukshullakhan Sardarkhan, a shunting muccadum in the employ of the company. The evidence showed that about two months the deceased lost his arm under a train. He was treated in the J. J. Hospital, and on his recovery he was given the appointment of a gatekeeper on a reduced salary. This seemed to have preyed on his mind, and he was heard to say that he would put an end to his life. On Friday his body was found in a well in the goods yard. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

AFTERNOON CONCERT AT MAZAGON.—On a suitable stage, specially erected in the compound of St. Joseph's Home, near the Mazagon Castle of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., an enjoyable and well-patronised concert was held on Saturday afternoon in aid of the funds of the institution. The arrangements were efficiently carried out by Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co., who had also kindly lent the piano for use. A selection was played by the Band of the North Staffordshire Regiment. There were comic songs such as the "Coon of the Carabineer's," and "the Fellow that played the Drum"; but Mr. G. H. N. Sexton's "Mickey Rooney's Band" was pronounced to be the best. Mr. Sexton also sang "Gilhooley's Supper Party" in fine style. Among the other songs were Mr. Rowe's "None shall take Mother's place," Mr. Clarke's "Electric Car," and Mrs. L. W. Michael's the "Miller's Daughter" and when the "Little Pigs begins to fly.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Usman Ibrahim with attempting to rob Sunderbai, a Mahomedan woman, residing in Duncan Road. The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon at 2 p.m., while the complainant was entering her house the accused caught hold of her by her "sari" and demanded money for liquor. He threatened to kill her if she refused to give the money. So saying he took out a knife, and was about to stab the complainant when a Sidhi woman, named Siddhan Dosi, interfered. The accused gave her a push and threw her down on the ground. However, she got up and snatched the knife from the accused's hand and gave it to the complainant, who ran away with it. A Mahomedan named Sultan Cassum came to her assistance. The accused and Sultan had a struggle in which the accused handled him badly. The accused was not arrested till three policemen came on the scene, and they too were assaulted. The Magistrate remarked that the accused would probably have done complainant an injury if the witness Siddhan had not behaved so pluckily. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. He ordered Rs. 5 out of the poor box to be paid to Siddhan Dosi as a reward for the brave manner in which she had behaved.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged Shaik Yakub Chinumia, hack victoria driver No. 911, with rash and negligent driving on a public road. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday morning about 11 a.m. the accused drove across the top of the Apollo Street on his way towards the Great Western Hotel at a very rapid rate and collided with a bicycle ridden by Sergeant George Page of the Buffs, who was riding along the Forbes Street. The Sergeant said that the gharry came at a fast canter, and he rang his bell and shouted out to the driver to warn him. The accused made no attempt to check his horse, and as the witness took a turn to get out of his way the gharry dashed against his bicycle and he was knocked down. The accused then drove over his machine which was dragged along the road under the victoria to a distance of about 20 yards. This slackened the speed of the victoria but the driver whipped his horse to urge it on. The Magistrate remarked that he was quite satisfied that the collision that took place under the circumstances disclosed in the evidence was the result of the accused's negligence in not keeping a proper look out and his driving his horse at an excessive speed on a dangerous spot. The complainant gave him warning by ringing his bell and by shouting out to him, yet the accused drove on and knocked the complainant off his machine. He convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default, to undergo 10 days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also ordered to pay Rs. 20 to the complainant as compensation, in default, to undergo a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. G. I. WALKER, who is to succeed Sir John Eliot as head of the Meteorological Department in India towards the end of the present year, has arrived from Home and taken over charge of his present duties as Special Assistant to the Director-General of Observatories.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Saturday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in the north of the Konkan and Kathiawar, and has risen briskly in South India. The area of disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea is advancing northwards, but is apparently at some distance from the coast. Warning signals have been hoisted at ports on the Bombay, Kathiawar, and Sind coasts. Rain has extended along the whole of the West Coast, and into the West Deccan, but has not been heavy except at a few stations. Calicut has received six and a half inches, Cochin, two and a half; Trivandrum and Karwar, two; Mangalore, Marmugao, and Chikaldroog, one and a half; and Belgaum, Bijapur, Bombay and Mercara, one. Rain has continued in Burma, and showers have been more numerous in North-East India. The only important falls in the former area are 4 1-2 inches at Akyab, and one inch at Bhamo, Minbu, and Yamethin. In North-East India, Cherapoonja and Dinajpur has received three inches; Sibsagar, 2 1-2; Bardwan and Purnea one and a half, and Jalpaiguri and Darbhanga one inch. Conditions are apparently lightly unsettled in the bay, though no definite disturbance is as yet known.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Sunday.—The cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea is apparently advancing in north-westerly direction and is this morning to the south-west of Kathiawar. It is giving strong winds on the Konkan coast but rain, though general over the whole of west coast, has during the past 24 hours been comparatively light, heaviest falls being of about two inches reported from Cochin, Mangalore and Mercara. Showers have fallen in South India, West Deccan and Central Provinces, but amounts reported are all below one inch. Showers have been fairly general in Burma and North-east India. Chirrapoonjee has received four and half inches. Chittagong two and half, Mergui, Akyab, Dibrugarh, and Shillong two, Bassein, and Berhampore one inch. Rain may increase in Konkan in the next 24 hours.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteriological Department, Simla:—

"Storm Signal.—Slight storm in front advancing, monsoon current passing northwards along west coast. Hoist warning signal."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Shirley, Captain Geo. R. Satchell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong S.-W. winds in the Bay of Bengal and moderate weather on the west coast.

SINKING OF NATIVE CRAFTS.

On Friday night a prow laden with a cargo of coal was lying at anchor off Mazagon Bunder, when it was capsized by a sudden gust of wind and sank. Fortunately no life was lost and the cargo, which was valued at Rs 1,000, was saved in time. The prow was in charge of tindal Govind Keshow.—Tony No. 11,610 in charge of tindal Adam Hoosein, while proceeding to Mallet Bunder, was caught in the storm and sunk before any assistance could reach it.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	7	83	7	13	7	98
Saturday, 13th June	1	23	1	28	1	09
Sunday, 14th June	0	14	2	00	2	22
Total	9	20	10	41	11	29
Total fall to June 14, 1902	9	56	8	83	9	48
Total fall to June 14, 1901	11	90	13	62	11	55

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	29·557	ESE	17	98·8	83·7	90	...	0·02	— 0·11
Muscat	29·451	SE	6	100·3	89·0	88	...	0·00	— 0·36
Aden	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Lahore	29·445	SE	4	115·4	84·9	44	...	0·00	— 0·35
Sirsa	29.473	?	3	117·3	89·1	40	...	0·15	— 0·28
Delhi	29·506	ESE	10	108·2	86·7	47	...	0·12	— 0·52
Agra	29·501	SE	7	109·0	88·9	48	...	0·03	— 0·47
Cawnpore	29·540	E	9	102·9	84·0	62	...	0·29	— 0·72
Allahabad	29·530	E	15	104·6	84·5	55	..	0·03	— 0·91
Jhansi	29·511	ENE	7	113·4	80·7	63	—	0·06	— 0·91
Jacobabad	29·465	SSW	3	120·5	84·1	63	...	0·13	+ 0·13
Karachi	29·588	W	9	95·9	85·3	[illegible]	...	0·00	[illegible]
Jeypore	29·493	WNW	5	115·2	91·1	20	...	0·06	— 0·51
Ajmere	29·507	NW	13	111·4	93·0	29	...	0 00	— 0.21
Deesa	29·605	WSW	9	111·1	84·6	63	..	0·00	— 0·21
Ahmedabad	29·636	SSW	4	108·3	85·1	62	...	0·00	— 1·19
Bhuj	29·602	W	14	104·3	78·9	71	..	0·00	— 0.41
Jamnagar	29·6[illegible]9	SSW	19	97·1	80·2	65	..	0·00	— 0·65
Dwarka	29·627	SSW	13	90·4	82·3	78	...	0·00	
Rajkot	29.630	W	12	107·4	79·5	62	...	0·00	— 0·89
Bhavnagar	29·614	W	11	106·7	80·5	56	...	0·00	— 1·31
Veraval	29·630	WSW	12	89·1	83·2	82	...	0·00	— 00·7
Neemuch	29·542	SW	15	110·0	85·2	52	...	0·05	— 0·83
Indore	29·604	W	8	116·8	80·6	70	0·31	4·17	— 0·92
Saugor	29·483	W	10	109·5	85·6	31	..	0·00	— 1·23
Jubbulpore	29·513	SSE	6	109·0	86·1	42	...	0·00	— 1·46
Hoshangabad	29·539	SW	4	111·0	82·7	54	...	0·00	— 1·72
Khandwa	29·602	W	7	110·2	87·6	40	...	0·00	— 1·78
Raipur	29·605	SW	12	107·0	73·4	67	0·37	1·[illegible]3	— 0·65
Nagpur	29·621	SW	5	109·2	78·1	71	0·56	1·20	— 1·32
Amraoti	29·646	SSW	14	109·4	82·5	76	..	0·3[illegible]	— 2·01
Akola	29·619	SW	8	109·1	79·3	41	..	0·13	— 1·55
Surat	29·644	SW	10	98·2	83·1	71	...	0·00	— 1·61
Malegaon	29·626	WSW	9	106·4	80·1	42	0·02	0·02	— 2·11
Bombay	29·625	NNE	1[illegible]	83·1	77·5	82	1·09	1·11	— 4·45
Poona	29·656	E	8	94·0	69·4	75	0·08	1·59	— 0·47
Ahmednagar	29·691	SE	7	98·4	70·9	67	0·69	3·16	+ 0·45
Aurangabad	29·654	E	13	105·5	75·2	61	...	0·14	
Sholapur	29·714	NE	12	97·2	75·0	62	..	0·75	— 1·59
Ratnagiri	29·645	SSE	10	92·3	78·9	85	0·19	0·20	—12·10
Bijapur	29·696	NNW	8	92·4	67·8	87	0·95	3·01	+ 0·99
Belgaum	29·674	SSW	11	88·3	67·8	90	1·28	3·54	— 0·19
Marmugoa	29·648	SSE	15	91·0	76·4	89	1·61	1·90	— 7·50
Karwar	29·671	SW	6	88·3	76·5	90	2·20	2·41	—13·31
Mangalore	29·715	Calm	3	89·9	75·4	92	1·30	2·67	—13·69
Calicut	29·771	ESE	8	83·7	74·2	94	6·49	7·53	— 8·28
Cochin	29·789	ENE	7	84·2	74·2	91	2·62	13·94	+ 1·23
Bangalore	29·758	SSW	11	86·8	67·8	88	0·13	2·17	+ 0·29
Secunderabad	29·695	WNW	7	102·7	77·9	61	..	0·27	— 1·74
Masulipatam	29·645	NW	8	95·6	80·6	73	...	0·00	— 2·09
Bellary	29·686	SW	9	99·0	71·2	78	0·02	1·53	+ 0·59
Cuddapah	29·670	WSW	G	100·2	78·9	58	0·01	0·46	— 0·97
Madras	29·706	SSW	7	94·5	79·5	73	0·04	0·04	— 0·95
Coimbatore	29·766	SW	1	88·9	71·6	93	0·23	0·86	+ 0·17
Trichinopoly	29·758	W	7	90·1	73·8	69	..	0·05	— 0·72
Negapatam	29·729	SW	10	90·2	80·0	69	...	0.00	— 0·53
Colombo	29·823	ESE	8	85·0	75·0	89	1·16	3·60	— 1·19

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moerate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=( ) G T H =1·23 (1·23) (1·23); St G H=1·28 (1·28); C P=1·09 (1·10).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Bombay, a brisk to rapid rise in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Karwar to Bombay, easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, the United Provinces and at Jubbulpore, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Sholapur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Mormugao.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in excess of normal in almost all districts. The maximum varied from 120° at Jacobabad to 83° at Calicut, and the minimum from 93° at Ajmer to 68° at Bijapur, Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 21°. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—Very heavy rain amounting to about 6 1-2 inches has fallen at Calicut, over two inches at Cochin and Karwar, between one and two inches at Bombay, Belgaum, Mormugao, Mangalore and Colombo, and light to moderate showers at Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Nagpur, Raipur and Indore.

Weather.—The weather on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Calicut is equally and unsettled. This will probably be followed by a steady advance of the monsoon current from the south. Thunderstorms with local rain are likely in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The sea is rough at Colombo, and very rough at Cochin and Calicut.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

AN Omaha judge has just put an injunction on a woman's tongue. She gossiped so continually that her neighbours had to move to another part of the town. The judge restrained her from entering an apartment house, stopping in front of the building, or talking of or to anyone living in that house.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kinley, 2,431 tons, Captain F H Parker, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Bengali, 3,619 tons, Captain N Bannatyne, sailed on Saturday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,126 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain F W Shockell, sailed yesterday, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kistna, 524 tons, Captain P McGregor, sailed on Saturday, for Penang via Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain Geo R Satchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 1st June, with a cargo of coal.

THE Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3,044 tons, Captain M Saporite, will sail to-day, for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain S Forbes, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Hurjee and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 661 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Monies, Brig Genl and Mrs Denny and 2 children, Mr Grundy, Mr Watson, Capt Griffith and wife, Capt O Reilly, Mr Emerson, Mr Dixon, Mr Savage, Mr D'Souza, Miss Jones, Mr Wodehouse, and 131 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893			
Ranee	3614	Corran		E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler		T M & Co
Simla	1059	Souter		M M & Co
Deutschland bq.	768	Nacoda		E Tajbhoy
Parramatta	2861	Roberts		The Captain
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl		P & O Co
Ellora	1491	Forbes		The Captain
Colaba	1168	Graham		M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean		M M & Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks		M M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trousson		T M & Co
Onda	3410	Lowe	Calcutta	M M & Co
Oswell	2446	Frame		W & A G & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Longships	2813			M M & Co
Upada	3302	Fausset		W & A G & Co
Nairung	2862	Craig		M M & Co
Agapanthus	2868	Purdon		T M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Kendall		F M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor		M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Davison		M M & Co
Urlana	3383	Allen		E Tajbhoy
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson		M M & Co
Queen Eleanour	2270	Break		W & A G & Co
Itria	3382	Tice		M M & Co
Baron Cander	2053	Durkee		W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reider		W & A Graham & Co
Langbank	2966	Rout		W & A Graham & Co
Haidari	1563	Hall		B & P S N Co
Okhla	3435	Garland	Cal 11-6	M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Hugill		M M & Co
King Arthur	1041	Bennett		B & P S N Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson		M M & Co
Epsom	2970	White		W & A G & Co
Needles	2935	Turner		M M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Galley		B & P S N Co
Katoria	664	Hirst		M M & Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Genoa	18 6	W&A G&Co
B	Clan Campbell	1652	Simpson	Chittagong	12-6	F M & Co
C	Worsley Hall	2238	Jones	Karachi	16-6	K N & Co
F	Manchuria	3959	Prahl	Havre	15-6	Ralli Bros
G	Mozaffari	2251	Molony	R S Ports	15-6	B&P S N Co
H	Moshtari	1110	Storey			B & P S N Co
K	Bodlewell	2209	Baines	Hamburg	20-6	M M & Co
M	Matin	2433	Archer	Liverpool	24-6	K N & Co
O	Santa Fe	1601	Tessel	Dieppe	18-6	J M & Co
P	Madagascar	1653	James	Havre	20-6	K N & Co
Q	Wennington Hall	1913	Diver	Dunkirk	20-3	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Courland	760	Esmail	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Do
Sabarmati	524	Archer	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nubia	2319	Knox	L'pool	15-6	W & A G & Co
2	Kalibia	3117	Tait	Liverpool	18-6	W & A G & Co
4	Ischia	2783	Maganzini	China	17-6	F Crocco
5	Coromandel	2753	Fox	China	17-6	P & O Co
6	Shirala	3355	Hartley	Zanzibar	16-6	M M & Co
7	Imaum	2703	Penberthy	Dunkirk	20-6	K N & Co
9	Weissenfels	2522	Freeden	Antwerp	15-6	Glade & Co
10&11	Bengali	3619	Bannatyne	Antwerp	14-6	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	Aden	20-3	P & O Co
14	Henzada	1311	Cunningham	P Gulf	16 6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta, June 1
	Katoria s	Hirst	Busreh, June 4
14	Falls of Keltie s	King	Calcutta, May 30
	Kilburn s	Robertson	Akyab, June 3

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Bergedorf s	Saegert	Hamburg
	Grantley Hall s	Hann	Hull
	India s	Vicert	London
	Bengali s	Bannatyne	Antwerp
	Bhundara s	Forbes	Calcutta, &c
	Ula s	Stone	Calcutta
	Kistna s	McGregor	Penang, &c
14	Colenso s	Shockell	Hull via Karachi
	Kinley s	Parker	Calcutta

The steamer R Rubattino, Saporite, for Genoa, &c. obtained her port-clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Mohammadi, for Penang, &c.
" Arabia, for Aden.
" Epsom, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" China, for Trieste, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India S N Co's steamer Rewa left Port Said on the afternoon of 12th.

Steamer Goorkha left Suez on the afternoon of 12th.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalay arrived at Plymouth on the evening of 11th.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived at Suez on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Cos., s.-s. Caledonien which left Bombay on Thursday the 4th instant at 4 p. m. arrived at Suez on Sunday the 14th instant, at 1 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—165 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.
Kalibia s—17 bales wool Volkart Bros; 12 bales hide pieces A Peerbhoy; 1020 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey 79 cwt cottonseed M Ratansy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Kalibia s—175 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MONTREAL.

Kalibia s—62 cases condiments H P Sethna and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—200 cwt gum G Tejpal.
Bodlewell s—440 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 105 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 290 bales cotton fly waste Tyabjee and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed V Velljee.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—395 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—2000 cwt linseed N Khairaz and Co; 6060 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros.
Wennington Hall s—68 0 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—225 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 525 cwt tallow M Hirjee.

FOR ODESSA.

China s—390 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

China s—8000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—1610 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Spithead s—155 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed and 1000 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—1000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 31 tons teak scantling Alex McKenzie and Co; 821 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 770 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 385 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 3025 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

China s—33 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—200 bales twist and 249 bales twist and 249 bales cotton Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—4 bales piecegoods J David; 50 bales twist N J Abraham; 100 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

only ask a FAIR FIELD and NO FAVOR.

THEIR CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS

Always make their own way once used.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

Send for Samples of :—

FLANNELS, SERGES,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1903.

INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE view taken at Simla in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's epoch making proposals for giving preferential tariffs to British Colonies does not appear to be at all unanimous. It is the same here as at home. Until definite proposals have been made, and have been fully ventilated and discussed, no approach to unanimity can be expected. Our correspondent writes, in reply to inquiries upon the subject, that while some highly placed officials consider that the scheme contains the germ of a great national policy which will bind the Empire more closely together, others—and they appear, at present, to preponderate—argue that England cannot afford to quarrel with the majority of its customers in order to benefit the minority. All are agreed that "Free Trade" is not a hard and fast law that has no exceptions, but the comparative smallness of British Trade with the British Colonies is pointed to as a very great difficulty in the way of the practical realisation of the scheme. In regard to its applicability to India there are to be found at Simla those who argue that an immense opportunity has arisen for action mutually beneficial, alike to this country and to the Empire at large. The home import duty upon Indian tea, for example, it is thought, might be reduced in comparison to the Chinese article. Indian wheat and seeds might be admitted upon more favourable terms to the home consumer than is Russian and American grain. On the other hand India might give a preference in its tariff to Australian wines, and to British piece-goods, cutlery, and salt, reserving a higher rate of duty for corresponding articles imported into this country by foreigners. This view, however, is expressed only by the irresponsible few. The majority are inclined to doubt the wisdom of any such action and to dwell upon the dangers attendant upon precipitancy in the matter. Nothing has yet transpired to indicate the nature of the views taken by our present Viceroy. Lord Curzon, it will be remembered, was the principal supporter of the countervailing sugar duties. It is certain, therefore, that he is no blind follower of the Free Trade idea. On the other hand, his public career affords evidence of the firmness of his orthodoxy in regard to the main theories of Cobden and Bright. His strong imperialist tendencies, however, will probably bring him into line—when that line is defined, and it may be considered as certain that he will have a seat in the next Conservative Ministry.

KAFFIR LABOUR AND MARRIAGE. Mr. H. C. Thomson, who writes in the new "Monthly" on this subject, warns administrators against any interference with the marriage customs of the South African Kaffir. He says to do so would be as dangerous as to interfere, with those of India. But he knows nothing of the double meaning of the word interfere or he would be aware that it is possible to effect reforms which have their apparent origin from within a community and would give offence were any outside influence openly brought to him. Very great reforms have been bought about in this country in such circumstances, and if they can in India there is no reason why they should not in South Africa—that is provided the parties destined to be reformed are handled diplomatically and tactfully. Mr. Thomson's article is apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's determination to make the Kaffir work. The popular idea is that the Kaffir will only work that he may buy himself wives who thenceforward will work for him and enable him to live in indolence. "Very well," says Mr. Chamberlain, "we will tax your wives, each succeeding wife being liable for a heavier amount." Mr. Thomson protests. That is not the sort of pressure which will force the Kaffir to work. Most of the advocates of indirect coercion, he complains, seem to be of opinion that the fault lies chiefly with the native marriage laws, and that if a radical alteration were made in them the labour difficulty would be largely surmounted. Mr. Thomson says it is not so; that the idea is a wholly mistaken one and that the so-called purchase of wives is a misnomer. It is not an accepted and indisputable fact that a Kaffir marriage is merely a form of slavery, that the price in cattle paid by the husband to the father or guardian is the purchase price paid by him for the absolute acquisition of his wife and that after payment both he and she cease to have any further interest in it. It is "an elastic species of dower which has been in force among the South African natives for generations, a payment closely interwoven with their tribal organisation, and one with which it would be exceedingly hazardous, if not disastrous, to temper."

That is Mr. Thomson's view of the matter, and in the subsequent pages of his treatise, we confess, he makes out a very good case. He quotes largely from the report of a commission appointed by the Government of Cap Colony in 1882 to inquire into the native laws and customs, wherein "ukulobola" or purchase of wives by cattle is fully dealt with. In an early section of the report the commissioners wrote: "In endeavouring to deal with the subject of native marriages the commission was met at the threshold of its inquiry with the objection that the great essential of marriage is 'ukulobola,' by some said to be a contract between the woman's guardian and her intending husband, by which, without her consent, she is bartered away for cattle to the highest bidder, and that polygamy is the inevitable and actual outcome of this system, which reduces the woman to a condition of slavery." The commissioners, however, found that the custom had been quite inaccurately described and that most erroneous views had been taken of it. All the evidence they took went to show that "ukulobola" was simply a contract between the father and the intending husband by which the father promised his consent to the marriage of the daughter and to protect her in case of necessity, either during or after such marriage, and by which in return he obtains from the husband valuable consideration, partly for such consent and partly as a guarantee by the husband of his good conduct towards his daughter as wife. Such a contract, it was shown, does not imply the compulsory marriage of the woman. The marriage contract price may, therefore, it was held, be upon every principle of sound law, be recoverable under such a contract, unless a native marriage involves a condition of slavery and thus becomes illegal. All the evidence showed that the woman did not become the slave of her husband. He had no property in her. He could not, according to native law, kill, injure, or cruelly treat her with impunity. He could not legally sell her, and with the exception of paying cattle to her father as dowry upon marriage there was nothing to indicate that native law or custom treats the wife as a chattel. The wife then is only a slave inasmuch as she does the bulk of the work in house and on land. There is a vast difference between a slave and a mere drudge, and it seems to have been clearly proven that though she may be and clearly is a hard-worked drudge she is not technically a slave.

It is on this technical difference that Mr. Thomson's case rests. It would have been quite as well had he left consideration of that difference alone, and made the suggestions he does without disputing about an admitted fact. No one ever asserted that a wife was a slave in the sense that the liability to sale and purchase make a slave. Perhaps coercion such as have been proposed might lead to opposition and even to disturbances. The suggestion which was thrown out by Mr. Jennings before the Mines Commission in 1897 seems worth trying before either Chinamen or other Asiatics are imported. There is, in the Kaffirs, according to Mr. Jennings—and his opinions have been supported by other writers—much latent possibility in them for learning. If they had facilities for making their homes near the mines, and if they could be induced to remain, Mr. Jennings was satisfied that their efficiency could be increased twofold, and they could even be trained to do much higher grade work than they are now employed at. This fact was illustrated in the Diamond fields by the boys, who worked long periods, being able to finish their task in half the time that raw boys require. Mr. Thomson endorses this view, and urges that given security of life, protection from ill-treatment, and a sufficiently high wage, in time the natives would take their women with them and form regular settlements. In this way, and in this way only, he is persuaded, can a mining population be gradually built up, accustomed from infancy to underground work and accustomed also to work continuously; not only that they may obtain the necessary dower for their wives, but that they may also obtain the luxuries for which a closer contact with civilised habits will assuredly produce an appetite. Mr. Thomson is sanguine. But the experiment is worth a trial before methods which may be productive of unrest are resorted to.

SUBMARINES AND SUFFOCATION. THE trials and experiments made with submarines, like those of airships, have a great interest for a large number of people, who are confident that in the near future both inventions will be perfected, and will play an important part in naval warfare. Of the two inventions the submarine has, perhaps, attracted the greatest notice, and the experiments carried out by the British, French, and American Governments have hitherto been attended with such success as to justify the most favourable conclusions being formed of their usefulness. One important defect, however, which has apparently been overlooked by those who are so sanguine of perfecting the submarine is the difficulty of breathing. "Henry Navan" writing to the "Royal Magazine" gives a description of a trip on one of the submarines with which the British Government is now experimenting, which, if it is an accurate description, says very little for the new submarines. Judging from the following his experiences were the reverse of pleasant. "The heat is becoming abnormal, but on we go in accordance with orders, and every minute we seemed to get warmer, and a sense of suffocation begins to creep over us. We wonder how much longer we can endure it, and if we shall survive the ordeal at all. We almost forget to wonder whether the unreal ghastly look on the faces that we see is due solely to the vivid white glare of electricity, or whether they, too, are feeling the sense of suffocation we are. On and on we go, we lose count of time, feel our heads swell as it were, and our eyes grow misty. Suddenly, one of our number is seized with violent sickness, due to the fumes, and the rest of us look curiously at each other. We have just energy enough to conjecture as to our fate if the engineers are taken ill, we are conscious of a humming in the ears, a still more laboured breathing, and we gasp that we are registering a temperature of over 120 degrees, and we want fresh air!" After one man had fallen into a dead faint and another showed signs of collapse the boat was brought to the surface, having been below water exactly two hours and forty-five minutes. In previous trials by the British and French Governments no submarine has remained below water anything like this length of time.

DISPENSARIES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES. THE annual statements of the hospitals and dispensaries of the Central Provinces for 1902, show that the general health enjoyed by the inhabitants of that part of India was a good deal better than in the preceding year. The total number of patients treated—indoor and outdoor—was practically the same as in 1901, but there was a decrease of 20·05 per cent. in the number of inpatients treated, and this the Civil Surgeons attribute to the diminished number of famine waifs. The hospitals did a vast amount of work. Thus we find that there were no less than 1,348,011 patients during the year. It is also noticeable that the greater majority of these were dieted from Dispensary funds, and as the Administrative Medical Officer points out, this is no doubt due to the fact that natives who can afford to diet themselves will not often visit the hospital for purely medical complaints. Another good feature which the statements bring out is a reduced death rate amongst the patients. This fell from 9·22 in 1901 to 8·6. In Raipur the rate was highest, but that is to be explained by increased admissions of pauper patients owing to scarcity in the district. The Administrator also alludes to the fact that fourteen of the main dispensaries and four branches have pauper or moribund wards attached. These were instituted in the period when scarcity was most acute. It is pointed out that there is little to choose between the occupants of these wards and the ordinary dispensary patients, so that the medical department may be considered to be carrying on a system of poor relief. The administrator very properly deprecates this, and points out that in times of real distress a dispensary can never take the place of a workhouse. The surgical department did its work extremely well and the percentage of deaths was remakably low, and it is also to be noted with satisfaction that at Chindwara a long felt want has been supplied by the establishment of a new main dispensary at a cost of Rs 18,000.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer India were Brigadier-General L. Denning and Mrs. Denning, and the Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Calvin.

SOMALILAND is added to the list of British possessions to which the penny postage applies.

AN increase of roughly six annas per hundredweight is notified in the rates of special duty leviable upon sugar from Holland.

JACOBABAD has registered another record for the year in the way of heat temperature, the thermometer rising to 123 1-2 ° on the 10th June.

A FURTHER fall in the number of persons on famine relief in the Central Provinces has occurred during the past week, from 41,953 to 38,712.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd May 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 622,718 maunds and Rs. 1,11,763 in the earnings.

A NOTIFICATION was issued recently by the Post Office to the effect that inland postcards of the size of the Postal Union card can be sent for three pies; but the fact is not as widely known as it might be. As the change will permit of the use of an ordinary picture postcard without extra charge it is likely to be popular with all classes.

WE hear on reliable authority that Mr. W. Bell, the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, has been selected for the new appointment of Inspector for the Imperial Government of Chiefs' Colleges in India. The duties of this new post, while highly responsible, will not, of course, interfere with Mr. Bell's work as head of the Education Department in the Punjab.

EXCEPT in Bombay City, Mysore State and Kashmir, the plague mortality has decreased everywhere during the past week and the total number of plague deaths in India has fallen from 8,676 to 6,014. In the Punjab there has been a drop from 7,354 to 4,874, but the latter figure is still three times as large as in the corresponding week of last year. In the United Provinces the plague mortality has gone down from 221 to 163, and the epidemic is now virtually limited to the Meerut District.

FROM further information that has reached us we learn that in the course of Thursday 10 more workmen were rescued from the collapsed pit at the Singareni Coal Mines, which leaves only 5 more to be accounted for. It appears that 384 persons in all were in the mine at the time of the accident. The total list of casualties that has now been compiled shows that 10 were killed and 9 injured. When one considers the nature of the accident and the large number of persons who were temporarily entombed, the comparatively small number of casualties is little less than marvellous.

THE Calcutta Collector of Customs draws attention to the large falling off in imports of mineral oil from foreign ports in the past year: the volume was less by 19.1 per cent. due to a smaller business in kerosine oil. At the same time imports of this oil from Burma have increased by 27.6 per cent. in quantity. The greatest fall was in the Russian product and is attributed to the existence of large stocks at the commencement of the year as the result of the speculative trade of the previous year, combined with rising prices in Russia, and the increasing competition of the Burma produce. The large fire which occurred at Badge Badge on the last day of the financial year helped to reduce stocks very considerably, there being only 788,027 cases as compared with 1,281,552 on the last day of 1901-02. At present imports of Burma kerosine are approximately two million gallons per mensem, but it is anticipated that this will shortly rise to three millions; and deliveries of this oil keep abreast of the increased receipts. A third tank steamer was placed on the run to and from Rangoon in October last, and a fourth is now in course of construction. The cheapness of Burma oil gives it an advantage over the foreign product.

AN old man, George Robertson, dropped down dead in Heddington. On his being taken home the shock so overcame his wife that she instantly expired.

AN edict has been issued at Florence, Wisconsin, against the employment of women in bars. The police have orders to arrest any female engaged in serving out drinks in future.

ON the morning when he was sentenced to be hanged William McCarthy, of Loxington, Kentucky, asked for a cup of coffee. He managed to empty a bottle of morphine into the cup, and, drinking the mixture, fell down dead.

THE Toronto police have decided to put a stop to the shaving of hotel guests in the public barber's room on 23rd ult. Several hotels have been raided, and the offending guests fined £4. Shaving must in future be done in private rooms.

OWING to the strong demand for new potatoes, prices on the Jersey market have realised £14 per ton, compared with £7 16s. last year. The crop—a heavy one—is expected to realise £500,000.

HALF a million sterling would not be an extravagant bid, according to the "St. James' Gazette," for the coffee-stalls which are open on the streets of London every night. "I should say," one who knows the stalls well said a little time ago, "that the average price at which they change hands is about £180. Last autumn a stall and its position were sold in South London for £600."

THE death is reported from enteric fever of Mr. P. G. Pearson, Assistant Magistrate, Farrukhabad. Mr. Pearson had been in India less than two years, and his death at the early age of 25 cuts short a career that was full of promise. He came out to India with a great reputation as a lawn-tennis player, and in his first cold weather won the Singles Championship at Calcutta, but he was defeated last February in the final by Mr. Nelson Wright.

AMID ALBANIA'S MOUNTAINS.

A PEOPLE OF STRANGE CONTRARIETY OF CHARACTER.

THE strangest and wildest country in all Europe, and probably the one about which the rest of the Continent knows least, is Albania, the land whose people "the Powers" are demanding of the Sultan shall be regulated.

It is courting death, says Frederick Moore in the "Daily Express," for any other European to attempt to cross that little, indefinitely defined strip of country known as Albania; and it is dangerous, because of the vendetta, for many Albanians to venture without a large escort beyond the realms of their particular clique or clan.

And yet these people are by no means savages. They are Caucasians of the purest blood and the noblest minded of all the people of Turkey.

While you would hardly believe it from their wild attire, the Albanians are capable of high development when they escape from the influence and oppression of the Turk. Crispi, the late Premier of Italy, was an Albanian; and the places that require independence and ability in the Turkish army and civil service are filled up by Albanians.

You can distinguish an Albanian officer in the army at a glance. He has not the hang head and sly eye of the Turk, but an open, beaming countenance, and the bearing of a boy athlete.

But the Albanians have some strange characteristics. They are always firm in their purpose, and yet pliable under environment. They were not originally Mussulmans—and, curiously, one of their greatest boasts to-day is that they were once all Christians! Yet they were the only people among all those in Europe conquered by the Turk who went over en masse to the Asiatic's religion.

LOVE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Albanian's feeling towards the Turk is as strange as his boast that he was not always a Mussulman. Like all the subject races of Macedonia, the Albanian wants his independence, and, incidentally, he wants it before Abdul Hamid dies. But he is ready to fight side by side with the Turk and more, he prods the Turk on to prevent any other people or peoples under the Sultan from getting their independence.

Having religion as a handle by which to sway them, the control of the Albanians is handled better by the Sultan's officers than in the case of the Bulgarians. When Albanians defy the Sultan for any reason, a delegation of holy men is despatched to tell them that it is not the will of Mohammed.

They have a language of their own, and an alphabet of thirty letters, by no means like the Turkish characters. In fact, it seems to be a combination between Latin and Greek letters. They have some literature, but the Turks do everything possible to kill it, allowing no schools in the Albanian tongue.

Though the Italians and Austrians have both been conducting a Catholic propaganda, the one in southern Albania, the other in the north, and some 10,000 Albanians have been reclaimed to the Christian faith, the rest of the 3,000,000 people in the country are still Mohammedans.

In Turkish proper it is death, and by no soft means, for a Mahommedan to become a Christian; but the Albanian Catholics and Mahommedans are good and happy neighbours.

BOTH FRIEND AND FOE.

The curious fact is that the Albanian is both friend and enemy to the Turk. He has fought ferociously for and against the Turk, and is ready at this moment to do either again. The Albanians have been saying to the Sultan, "Give us arms and ammunition, and we shall fight the seven kings for you"—the seven kings being the supposedly combined European Powers—and yet they have defied his Imperial Majesty when he sent his army against them.

Ask an Albanian if he be a Turk—and he may cut you down; or, if a cool-headed one he will turn haughtily away, not deigning to reply to a question, in his mind, so idiotic.

A "wild Albanian" would not wear a Turkish fez. From a low skull-cap of Ottoman red a rich, full, flowing silk tassel of black or dark blue falls full down, and rests upon the Albanian's shoulders. Not long ago, at a time when they became unruly in Monastir, the Vali in that town had them enticed, or captured, one by one, and taken to the "Kohnak" (Government House), and their tassels cut off to Turkish length. They went about the streets with hang-dog looks, stopping aside to let even "ghiaours" ("unbelievers") pass until they could renew the distinctive emblem of their race.

There is no hope in the Turk; he will never be anything but a Turk. Not so with the Albanian. The man to the south of him—the modern Greek—lives in the dim past. The Albanian lives in himself, not his ancestors, and for his country's future. The Albanian does not spout the great deeds of his forefathers; he seldom talks at all; he is as dignified as the Turk. An Albanian soldier will not accept a piastre or two but few are the Turks who are not after "backsheesh.

AS GOOD AS A BOND.

But the greatest distinction of all is that the Albanian's word is as good as a bond. You know the Turk's!

Some men from civilised Europe have been across Albania. They accomplished the feat in this way. Each of them made the friendship of a chief by presents from the wonderful West, and got his word that no harm should befall them. No harm ever did, except on one occasion. The man and all his escort were killed by members of a hostile clan, and to this day a blood feud lasts as a result.

The Turkish authorities not only refuse permits for a European to go into Albania, but keep him from going by a cordon of troops who have instructions to prevent him by force, if necessary. Even Mitrovitza, at the end of the railway, is now forbidden.

The Sultan does not care to pay any more indemnities for foreigners killed in his dominions.

Moreover, the Turks want to cover the work of their elaborate army in Albania. There is liable to be a grand mutiny if Turkish soldiers from Asia Minor are made to slay their brother Mohammedans at the instigation of Christians. But perhaps the Anatolian army is not for operations against the Albanians at all.

The missionary society at Constantinople recently had printed on cards some texts from the Bible for distribution throughout Macedonia. "Love one another" was struck out by the censor. The usual Turkish shrug of the shoulders was given when the reason was asked; the only one I can imagine is that it would go badly for the Empire if the subject races ever loved one another.

The Sultan uses the Albanian as his bodyguard, and so does every man whose life is in danger in European Turkey. Every foreign Ambassador, Minister, and Consul has an Albanian, or several, as kavass. When an Albanian takes a position, or gives his word, he will defend a man, he will die for him, fighting even a brother.

The Albanians practise an unequalled hospitality. If a man commits murder and, flying for his life, enters the house of another, be he friend or foe, he is safe. Even if he takes refuge in the house of a brother of the man he has slain, that is the case. He may not remain there for ever, but three days he can live on the best the house provides. When that time is up he is shown on his way. Twenty-four hours he is given to make good his escape.

After that the amnesty is over and the blood feud, which goes down the generations, begins.

If the man in fleeing meets a horseman or a buffalo-cart, or a shepherd and his flock, if he puts his hands on the horseman's saddle or clutches the horns of an animal, the owner grants him grace or fights for him if his pursuers refuse to give it.

The tax-collector makes his rounds under a strong force of soldiers, but there is not a law court, civil or criminal, in all Albania. It is better, though, perhaps, to leave the strongest and bravest chief to rule than to have such justice as exists in Mac donia.

Some years ago some of the wealthier Albanians started a school to teach their children their own tongue. One evening the professor disappeared. He was stolen by Turkish soldiers and imprisoned. He was held for eight months and then released without a trial. He received the same old Turkish shrug of the shoulders when he requested the reason for the outrage.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

ROYAL VICTIMS BURIED.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

PRETENDER DEPLORES THE BLOODSHED.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

King Alexander and Queen Draga were unceremoniously buried last night in the Obrenovitch family vault.

The Powers have evidently resolved to acquiesce in the situation and especially in view of the attitude of the Servians who loudly abuse the late regime, especially execrating Queen Draga.

Prince Karageorgevich who was interviewed to-day at Geneva said he deplored the bloodshed at Belgrade and the share the Army had taken in it. He declared that he himself was ignorant of the whole plot.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Long and conflicting accounts have been published of the tragedy at Belgrade. They generally corroborate the original reports, and merely add painful details showing the hatred with which Queen Draga was regarded. It seems certain that the plot culminated because a wholly subservient Skuptschina had been elected for the supposed purpose of nominating Queen Draga's brother heir to the Throne.

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE VICEROY.

THE KING TO VISIT THE WEST.

The Viceroy, speaking at Sligo to-day, announced that the King's visit to Ireland will include three or four days in the West in order to see as much as possible the conditions of life there.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE DINNER.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Lord Rosebery, presiding at the Liberal League dinner last night, said he thought Mr. Chamberlain really aimed at unifying the Empire but had insufficiently thought out the plan.

Lord Rosebery said he could conceive nothing so detrimental to the Empire. He spoke entirely from the point of view of an Imperialist who had been at work on these questions for twenty-three years and who had not overlooked the bond of union which might be cemented if a Zollverein was possible or practical.

Mr. Chamberlain intends to deliver a series of speeches in the autumn dealing with the whole question of Tariffs and their various aspects.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.

THE NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

It is reported that the Italian Cabinet has resigned.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Signor Zanardelli announced in the Chamber to-day the resignation of the Cabinet which is believed to be owing to the defection of the extreme left which joined the Opposition on Wednesday demanding an enquiry into the alleged reckless extravagance in the Naval administration.

TENDERS FOR INDIA STOCK.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Tenders are invited for one million and half sterling of India 3 per cent. stock unredeemable before 1948 towards the discharge of one million India Bills and six hundred thousand Indian Peninsula debentures. The list closes on 17th June and the minimum price is 97.

THE SHAMROCK AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Shamrock has arrived at New York after a stormy voyage, but sustained no damage.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

A telegram from Bangkok has been received in Paris which states that an Anglo-Siamese agreement has been signed leaving the administration of Kelantan in the hands of the English whose Resident must be approved by the King.

A British guard of three hundred men will be maintained.

SIR E. SATOW IN ENGLAND.

Sir E. Satow has had an audience of the King.

Cambridge University has conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

THE FINANCE BILL.

THE SECOND READING.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Commons have read the Finance Bill a second time without a division.

A RUSSIAN MINISTER IN JAPAN.

THE GUEST OF THE MIKADO.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Russian Minister of War has arrived at Tokio and is the guest of the Mikado.

TROOPING MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Sofala with a Mountain Battery has left Aden for Karachi.

COUNTY CRICKET.

All cricket matches have had to be abandoned owing to rain.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 11th instant.

THE KAZUSA WELL BORING SYSTEM.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE DISCONTINUED

TRIALS UNSUCCESSFUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

It has been decided to discontinue the trials of the Japanese Kazusa artesian system of well boring which Mr. Norman has been conducting on behalf of the Government of India. The report shows that at Purulia, where a boring was commenced on the 21st March last, the depth attained on the 13th of May, when operations were discontinued, was only thirty-nine feet. The experiments made in Calcutta also proved unsuccessful.

THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

A DESIRABLE ALTERATION.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

A change which will save annoyance to Anglo-Indians returning to India from leave is notified. It is to the effect that when any article, which on first importation into British India has been passed free of duty as forming part of a passenger's baggage is exported and is subsequently again imported it shall be passed free of duty provided the Collector of Customs is satisfied that it has not been more than two years away from the country, that no drawback has been paid on it, and that it is for personal use and not merchandise for sale.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Accounts published in the "Gazette of India" show that the Government of India now hold just over four million pounds sterling of British Consols as a gold reserve fund for maintaining exchange.

"JEHAD" IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

A MAD FAKIR'S REAPPEARANCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

It now appears that the Sartor or mad fakir, who is the storm-bird of the Swat Valley, and who led the desperate attack which was made upon the British position at Malakand in 1897, appeared on the 9th instant at Charbagh on the Swat River, thirty-five miles from Chakdara, with three hundred men, his following subsequently increasing to six hundred. He was preaching a "jehad," but was unable to persuade the local jirgas to give him a passage or to follow him. As a precaution orders were issued for the mobilization of the Swat Moveable Column, but were almost immediately suspended on the receipt of information that the fakir had been induced by the Matazeai Jirga to return to his home.

CAMEL CORPS FOR SOMALILAND.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

A Camel Corps, consisting of 2 British Officers 500 drivers, and 1,320 Camels, from the Punjab are detailed for Somaliland and will sail as soon as shipping is ready.

THE SINGARENI COLLIERY DISASTER

THE CASUALTY LIST.

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

With reference to the regrettable accident at the Singareni Colliery telegrams from Yellandu report the total number of casualties at 10 killed and 9 injured. The collapse occurred in the lower workings of the two pits, and a third pit was also slightly affected. No damage has been sustained by the railway, except a very slight subsidence near the colliery. Underground work throughout the mine has necessarily been temporarily discontinued. It is expected that work will be resumed next week.

RETIREMENT OF A MADRAS CIVILIAN.

Mr. F. D'A. O. Wolfe Murray, I.C.S., has been retired with a pension of £150 a year, having been adjudged unfit for further service by the medical board at home.

MR. ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

A cosmopolitan gathering was held this evening to witness Mr. Ardesher's prize drawing. The audience commenced dropping in from five o'clock. The enterprising proprietor entered with a selected committee and the sealed box. The audience gave hearty cheers. In response Mr. Ardesher thanked the audience and said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to see this large gathering. It would no doubt give them a proper idea of the fairness of this bona fide drawing to be present. He regretted he could not supply the ladies' chains as he had run out of stock owing to numerous orders. However, he begged to apologise to his constituents and said that those orders would receive early attention. The next drawing would be on 22nd August." Refreshment was served, and the Committee proceeded to the drawing of forty-seven prizes. The drawing was amongst the audience and paid promptly. Rs. 2,000 fell to ticket No. 6325, held by Nisar Ahmed, a resident of Habibkhs Fatuk, Delhi; second prize, Rs. 500 fell to ticket No. 8807, held by Phirozshaw Dorabjee, a student of the Canadian Mission College, Indore. The remaining 52 prizes were fairly distributed all over India; to civilians and natives, including Fort William privates. The drawing gained the satisfaction of the audience.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel S. H. P. Graves, Commanding Ferozepore District, proceeds Home on leave about the 17th instant.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EFFECT UPON THE COUNTRY.

THE QUESTION OF THE COST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

A long despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State is published in the "Gazette of India" giving a full account for the information of the Home Government of the entire proceedings connected with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and stating that an official history of the event by Mr. Stephen Wheeler will be published hereafter. After describing the various events, including the State entry, investiture, and ball, the despatch goes on to enumerate those who were present, and estimates that not less than 173,000 persons were attracted to Delhi in addition to its normal population. This compares with 68,000 reckoned to have been drawn to Delhi by the assembly of 1877. Referring to press representations the despatch remarks: "We have every reason to be grateful to those who profited by our invitation for the admirable accounts of our proceedings which they circulated by telegraph and post to all parts of the world." The despatch goes on to describe the camps and to detail the arrangements of all kinds that were made and assistance lent by the Punjab Government, and states that so successful was the management that so far as the Government of India are aware not a single accident occurred. The despatch then describes the Durbar and the enthusiasm with which the gracious message of his Majesty was received. The despatch goes on to quote the remarks made by the Viceroy in his Budget Speech on the subject of the policy which underlay the proceedings, and says: "The conception of the Durbar and the control of the arrangements and the supervision of the thousand and one details which were essential to the success were the work of the Viceroy, who made himself responsible for the entire undertaking, and visited Delhi no fewer than four times in the nine months preceding the durbar. The feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and the pride in the might of an Empire of which the Indian Chiefs present realized they were integral parts is then touched upon, and quotations are given from the already published addresses they presented. In conclusion the despatch draws attention that all present realised that this was the Sovereign's Durbar, and that all were impressed by the conviction that the most potent force in union of Great Britain with India is the veneration and affection entertained for the Throne. Regarding the impression produced upon the representatives of the Powers outside India the despatch quotes the question of the Afghan envoy who enquired if the representatives of the foreign Powers were present, for said he: "This assembly resembling the final gathering at the Day of Judgment could only bring home to them the futility of opposing a Power which could thus assemble without force or compulsion but simply by ties of loyalty and affection an entire universe of peoples and creed. The despatch adds: Much the same ideas were expressed by the Prime Minister of Nepal while the representatives of the distant Gilgit tribes laughed when they thought of the day when they had attempted to pit their puny strength against even a feudatory of such a Power. The despatch then describes the review, and expresses the belief that the impression produced was no transient phase of sensuous emotion, but that it will remain long after the Delhi Durbar has passed into a treasured memory of a splendid and ennobling scene. The despatch goes on to dwell upon the material benefits conferred by the intercourse rendered possible by the gathering, and points out that the great mass of the people of India shared in the impression produced, and that the influence of the gathering extended far beyond the limits of the country. The despatch then mentions the appreciation with which the honours, favours, and concessions in connection with the Durbar were received and alludes to the services rendered by numerous officials and other who assisted in organising the event. The names singled out for special mention are those of Sir Hugh Barnes, Major-General Henry, Captain Bannerman, Major Hudson, Mr. Gordon Walker, Major Douglas, Colonel Lyons Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel Bamber, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornhill, Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, Major Stuart, Captain Halliday, Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, Mr. O. Lees, Mr. C. Brown, Captain Hepper, Mr. Hughes Buller, Mr. Jardine, and Colonel Baring. The excellence of the electric installations of Messrs. Osler and Co. and Messrs. Kilburn and Co. is also specially mentioned.

With regard to the cost the despatch says that the figures quoted in the Budget are in some cases higher than what has been found to have been actually incurred, and that the military expenditure exceeded the original forecast considerably. The accounts, however, are still incomplete.

A supplementary despatch has been called for from the local Governments, and will be sent home later. The despatch is signed by Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Raleigh, Sir Edward Law, Sir Edmund Elles, Mr. Arundel, and Mr. Ibbetson.

* The earlier portion of this message was published in our issue of Saturday.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

FOUR WAGGONS WRECKED.

FOURTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED AND THIRTY-TWO INJURED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

A serious railway collision occurred two miles west of Sonepur at 9-30 o'clock on Friday night owing to an up goods train being allowed to leave Sonepur after No. 6 down mixed had left Bunwar Chak. Four vehicles were wrecked. Fourteen native passengers were killed and thirty-two injured. The injured passengers were sent to Sonepur and Muzaffarpur hospitals for treatment. The line will be cleared this afternoon, meanwhile passengers of up and down trains are being transhipped.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers leaving Bombay to day by the Florio-Rubattino steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 shed at 11-30 a.m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers, lascars, and native servants should be present at the New Disinfecting Shed Prince's Dock at 9-30 a.m punctually with all their baggages and kits.

FOR ADEN.

H H the Sultan of Shehr and Makalla Sultan Umer and 40 followers

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr G Bandy — Mr E Rollin
Mr E Matticsen

FOR NAPLES AND GENOA.

Mr Alvarol Abreu — Mrs H Klein
Mr H Arnold — Rev J Middleton Macdonald
Two Masters Arnold — Major E F Marrott
Capt W L J Carey — Mr E C Pappa
Mr E E Davies — Major Sauvage, Mrs and two girls
Doctor A Fonseca Dias — Mrs E D Singh
Mr G Ferrero — Two Missionary Ladies
Mr J Hodgart

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

THE Mall is inches deep in dust, the station water-supply having run so low that it has become necessary to husband it jealously in view of the expected lateness of the monsoon.

Last Thursday was held the Annual Eton Dinner at Viceregal Lodge, an event of somewhat mourful interest, this year, in view of the terrible tragedy but just enacted in the old school. No reporters were admitted, and the speech made by Lord Curzon is a possession only to the little company of Etonians who heard it and who will long remember the occasion. The same afternoon the races took place, which the energetic management succeeded in adding, at the last moment, to the extensive programme previously gone through. They attached numerous entries and went off pleasantly. They replace the Gymkhana races usually held in the autumn. The latter may not improbably be abandoned this season, as both the Viceroy and Lord Kitchener are likely to be away on tour in September, and a Simla race meet without the ponies of the Viceregal and Snowdon staffs is not easy to imagine.

On Friday Lord Kitchener's personal staff were "At Home" to their friends at the new club at Annandale to witness the semi-finals in the polo tournament. The game was a fast one and well repaid watching. Its result was somewhat unexpected. General Beatson's team being known to be so good that the beating it received from Snowdon was a surprise, especially as Major Maxwell, one of the winning team, was but just off the sick list. The finals on Monday were less interesting, the Viceregal staff having matters all their own way throughout. The win, however, was a popular one, Colonel Baring and Captain Wigram, having done so much for the Simla public, in organising entertainments at Annandale, that the success of a combination in which they figured was sure to be cordially received. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon came in all the way from their camp beyond Mashobra to witness the finals and Lord Kitchener was also amongst those present.

On Saturday was the annual Horse and Dog Show which was admirably run by Lord Suffolk, the entries being well up to the average and the gathering large and appreciative one.

On Monday night Simla was treated to a novelty in the shape of a moonlight gymkhana, for which a surprising number of people entered. The little Annandale race course was illuminated with Chinese lanterns for the occasion and a number of obstacle and other suitable events were prepared, a white sheet on the ground representing a water jump and paper screens being set up to delude the ponies into the belief that they had stone walls to negotiate. The meeting afforded a great deal of harmless amusement to those who had time to participate in it, and the programme was carried through without any accidents.

The same night was the Annual Masonic banquet of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood at the Town Hall. This had afforded, in past years, the opportunity for a number of remarkable speeches, the names of Lieutenant-Governors and Commander-in-Chiefs and members of Council often figuring upon the toast card. This year the proceedings were of a less aspiring nature. The gathering was none the less a success, and the attendance well up to the average, the charitable work done by Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood being both widely known and generally appreciated in the station.

Yesterday a cricket match commenced at Anandale between visitors from the plains and Simla residents. In their first innings Simla scored 202 runs, Captain Wigram making 80 off his own bat. The visitors from below made 147, towards which Mr. French contributed 66. The game is to be continued to-day.

The annual garden party at Barnes Court, which is always a popular gathering, takes place to-day. Lady Rivaz, I am glad to say, has now completely recovered her health and is to receive her guests in person. To-morrow night Madame Alice Gomez gives a concert at the Town Hall. On Monday there is to be a variety entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre, and on the 19th the Simla Amateurs are staging "The Marriage of Kitty."

The railway to Simla is now approaching completion. Barring serious slips during the coming rains it will be opened for traffic on 1st October next. The tongas will continue to run, however, until 1st December next for passengers, and the railway will not begin to undertake the carriage of the mails until next March. After that a few tongas will be kept on for night mails, as it will be some time before the railway will be in a position to undertake to get through more than two trains daily. At present all but five miles of rails have been laid, the telegraph line has been erected, the masonry lining of the great Barog tunnel is completed throughout all but five hundred feet of its length, and the Engineer-in-Chief is now busy making arrangements for traffic. The time taken by the trains between Simla and Kalka will be little different from that occupied by tongas over the same distance, but there will be enhanced comfort and convenience, and passengers will be able to secure accommodation without the difficulty and competition involved, in there being often twice as many applicants for tongas as there are vehicles available.

The fares are likely to be fixed at Rs. 20 single, and Rs. 30 return, first class, between Simla and Kalka, second class tickets to be Rs. 12 for the single journey and Rs. 18 return, the intermediate single fare to be Rs. 6-8-0 and the third class fare Rs. 3-4-0. These compare with the present charges of Rs. 50 for a landau for the single journey and Rs. 25 for a tonga. They are somewhat higher than those laid down in the original arrangement which prescribes Rs. 13-2-0 for the single first class journey. This is without baggage of any kind however, whereas the rates now proposed include an allowance of baggage sufficiently liberal to enable passengers to ordinarily take their luggage with them, as on lines in the plains.

With the opening of the railway opportunity will be afforded for the location of additional British troops in the Simla hills, which may well be taken advantage of. The Barog plateau which the line pierces by a tunnel is said to be well suited for the purpose. It offers a ridge of 6,000 feet elevation, with space for fifteen miles of roadway is well wooded, and within easy reach of the cantonments already located at Salon, Dagshai, Jutogh, and Subathu. Its selection would have the effect of assembling a sufficiently large body of troops in one neighbourhood for purposes of effective training. The principal difficulty is likely to be connected with the water supply, but this is said to be not insuperable.

COLONEL OLCOTT AND NATIVE MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to enclose a copy of letter received from Private Secretary to Colonel Olcott for your information, and request that you may be pleased to give publicity in your issue to such portion of it as you may think proper.—Yours, &c.,

B. T. SAHASRABUDHI,
Honorary Secretary, Gayan Samaj.

ADYAR, MADRAS, JUNE 11.

Balwant Trimbuk Sahasrabudhi,
Gayan Samaj,
12, Bavdekar's Wada, Poona.

SIR,—I am instructed by Colonel Olcott to send you the sum of rupees ten (Rs. 10) for a prize for the best exposition of the Theory of Native Music and I am forwarding it to you to-day. The Colonel desired me to say that he will give the prize annually, and that he will leave the making of the conditions to you. He wishes your Samaj the greatest success and congratulates you on what your perseverance and unselfish work have already accomplished.—Yours,

N. E. WEEKS,
Private Secretary to Colonel Olcott.

INFORMATION has reached the Government of India from Aden, which substantially corroborates the account of the conflict between the Aden Delimitation Commission and the local tribesmen, already published in these columns.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF THE MISTRY.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE: ACT OF GOD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner for Bombay, resumed the adjourned inquiry regarding the deaths of Corporal Thomas Russell; Jacob Jacobsen, a Norwegian seaman; Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichhaporia, a Parsee, and Mahomed Omer, a Mahomedan hawker, all of whom were killed by the collapse of a portion of the Sitaram Buildings near the Crawford Markets, on the night of Sunday, the 31st May. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sitaram Luxmon, the owner of the buildings. Lieutenant L. V. Roche, R. A., was present on behalf of the deceased Corporal Thomas Russell. Mr. Cardale of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, and Mr. Ibrahim Ahmedji, Engineer to the Trust, were also present. Mr. D. B. Banning, Barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Mistry Judah Shalom.

THE ABSENT JUROR.

When the panel was examined and called, it was discovered that one of the jurors named Dajibhoy Lalcobhoy Desai, a Hindu, had not put in an appearance, and on an inquiry from the Coroner the foreman said that the juror in question had informed one of their members on the previous occasion that he was not going to come.

Mr. Nicholson said he also refused to sign the recognisance on the ground that he was a temporary resident of Bombay.

The Coroner: But he eventually did sign the recognisance.

The arrival of the Juror was awaited for half an hour, and then his name was called out three times to attend and save his recognisance. No one came forward to reply on his behalf, and the inquiry was proceeded with.

THE MISTRY.

Judah Shalom, the Mistry, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Nicholson: You said you tapped Exhibit B (the beam on the first floor) with a hammer to see if it was sound. Did you do the same thing to Exhibit C, the beam on the second floor?

The witness: Yes.

And you now see there is a big hollow in beam C which extends from one end to the other?

INCRIMINATING QUESTION.

Mr. Binning objected to the question under section 132 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Nicholson: Who raises the objection?

Mr. Binning: I.

Mr. Nicholson: A representative of a client cannot make any objection to a question.

Mr. Binning: I make the objection under section 132 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Nicholson: It is a personal objection and the witness himself can make it only.

Mr. Binning: But the witness has instructed me to do so on his behalf.

Mr. Nicholson: I do not mind it but the objection must come from the client himself.

The witness was then asked whether he had authorised his counsel to take objection on his behalf, and on his replying in the affirmative the objection was allowed.

Mr. Binning: This objection is applied to each and every question that may be put to the witness.

The Coroner took a note of the objection.

CONDITION OF THE BEAMS.

Mr. Nicholson (to the witness): Now you have to answer each and every question put to you?

Do you see that hollow in the beam of the second floor?—Yes.

It runs down the part of that beam?—Yes, but it does not extend to the other end.

Do you notice that it is a pretty extensive hollow?—Yes, I see it now.

Is tapping the only means that you know of testing the quality of wood where there is any defect inside?—Not the only means. The other means is that if I find any orifice in a piece of timber, I pass an iron bar into it.

Did you take that means on that occasion? I mean in testing Exhibit C?—Yes, I employed that means in reference to this beam.

Where did you employ this means?—At this end (pointing to one end of the beam where the orifice was visible).

This hollow was marked Exhibit C 6.

What was the size of the bar of iron which you used for testing this hollow? What was its thickness?—It was a bar of iron like this piece of cane about a quarter of an inch in thickness.

The witness was asked to go and examine the orifice by passing the cane into it. Having done so the witness said: It passes into the orifice for about a foot.

Do you notice any orifice at the other end?—No.

Will you go and see if there is any?—(After examining) Yes, I now see that there is an orifice at the other end. I have passed this cane into the orifice, and found it goes in it for about six inches.

Neither of these orifices in your opinion would have made the beam defective for the purposes of a building?—Yes, I don't think that it would have been dangerous to the building.

GOOD OR BAD WOOD.

Now do you consider that beam, as it is now, good wood?—I think the timber, as it is now, is not fit for use, because it is broken.

I ask you whether it is good wood or not?—It appears bad now.

The witness was shown Exhibits C 2 and C 5, two patches on the beam of the second floor and asked:

Now you notice the discolouration and dirty appearance of those parts of the beam?—No, there is no discolouration.

Now what you call it? Is it weather worn?—It is not weather worn.

Then is it an ordinary appearance of inside or outside of wood?—It appears bad now because it is broken.

Do they present an ordinary appearance of wood or you would expect any wood which is freshly broken?—It appears so now because it is broken at a bad part of the interior. It is a bad part of the interior.

Then you consider from its appearance, that it is a bad part of the interior?—Yes, now I know that the interior is bad. The wood broke because there was a burden on it.

If you find wood in the interior of a beam of that colour, do you always consider it to be a doubtful beam?—Yes, I would consider it a doubtful beam.

When you put these patches on did you not go down up to the discoloured wood?—No. I was not the person that put the patches. I pointed the spot on the beam to the carpenters and they put the patches.

When you directed the carpenter to put on patches did you not see that there was discolouration of wood there?—No, there was a hollow only.

Why did you tell the carpenters to put on patch C 4?—As that place a chip of the beam had been knocked off owing to its having come in contact with another beam. It is in centre of one of the sides of the beam.

As that chip had been knocked off you could see that the wood was discoloured underneath?—I could not see that the spot where the chip had been knocked off was discoloured underneath.

Will you go and see Exhibit C 5 (another piece of the beam on the second floor)?

The witness saw the Exhibit.

Do you still say that exhibit C 5 is not discoloured?—It was not so when it was planed. It appears so now because a chip from it had gone off.

When Exhibit C 4 was nailed on to the log, did you observe or not the discolouration of the part beneath?—I saw no discolouration. I gave orders to the carpenters and then went to attend some other work.

Now look at Exhibit D (the beam on the third floor): Now that is the only one of the three beams that have been brought here, that was not painted before the collapse?—Yes.

And therefore does it, except a bit broken, present the same appearance now as it was when put up?—No.

In what respect does it now present difference in the appearance of the wood?—When I placed it in position its four sides were even. Now they are not even because it is broken.

Where the sides are even now does it present the same appearance?—It has the same appearance now at the places where the four sides are even as it presented to me when it was placed in position.

Is it desirable that a beam used for building purposes to have knot in it?—If there is a knot in the middle of a beam it is not good.

If a knot goes through a beam is it good?—No. If a knot goes through a beam the wood is not good.

I suppose it weakens the beam?—Yes.

Now did you observe whether this beam had knot in it or not before you put it in position?—I did not observe any knot.

Do you observe a knot in it now?—I do knot see any knot there now or appearance of any knot.

The fire of a beam should go from one end to the other in order to make it perfect?—Yes.

Before this beam was put up did you try to see if the fibre went through it?—Yes, I had seen that it was good on four sides.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE IRON AND STEEL MARKETS.

COTTON IN EGYPT.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN THE PHILLIPINES.

LONDON, MAY 29.

WITHIN the last few weeks the raw iron markets of this country have lapsed into a dull and inactive condition, except, perhaps, those of the Midlands. In Scotland, in Cleveland, in Lancashire, and in South Wales buyers have been holding off, and prices have consequently given way considerably. Since the beginning of April Scotch iron has fallen in value 8 per cent. and Cleveland 10 per cent., whilst the fall in Lancashire and Welsh hematite has been about 6 per cent. In part, no doubt, these downward movements are a reaction from a previous rather rapid rise, particularly in the case of Cleveland, occasioned by a demand from the United States of some importance, and by the gradual recovery in Germany from the industrial depression of the last two years. But the reverse movement has been accentuated, especially during the last three or four weeks by the abstention from buying of British consumers of iron, who—in all directions except in the Midlands—have purchased in the most frugal manner. There is good reason to believe moreover that the decline has been assisted by speculators in the warrant markets of Glasgow and Middlesbrough, who helped to bring about the previous advance. The markets are now in an unsettled condition, consumers being half inclined to resume their normal rate of purchasing in view of the low level to which prices have fallen, but still lacking confidence that it is yet safe to do so. Fear of a collapse in the American iron markets and that the United States may not only cease to take iron and steel from Europe that ship some of their production hitherward has also influence. The scarcity of the pig iron which prevailed for several months there is no longer acute, and American prices have given way a little. But, in spite of increased production, the supply of the commodity is still barely sufficient to satisfy the current requirements of consumers, who hold no reserve and are pressing for deliveries in execution of contracts. These are sufficient for the most part to absorb the outturn to the end of September, and an appreciable portion of the production of the last quarter of the year is sold forward. The prevailing opinion appears to be that a small further reduction in the prices of pig iron would be sufficient to induce a renewal of demand which would soon place the whole of the possible production under order to the close of this year. Moreover, the American markets for steel and for all kinds of finished iron and steel continue firm at the highest level of prices hitherto reached, and are, with only insignificant exceptions, very active.

So far, then, as the United States are concerned, there is no sign at present of any slackening in the consumption of iron. It does not follow that the imports from Europe will continue on the scale of the last twelve months. A large proportion of these, particularly of billet steel, has been received from Germany, where the depression of last year induced a free export to the United States at prices so low that the movement was profitable notwithstanding the heavy cost of transport and the high import duties. There seems, however, little in the American situation to warrant expectation of a reversal of the current. The United States are likely to require all the iron and steel they can produce at least until the end of this year, and probably for a considerable period beyond it. Moreover, the cost of production across the Atlantic has increased very largely within the last two years, the prices of iron ore, of fuel, of transport, and of labour having risen greatly. Good authorities are of opinion that if the present prospect of abundant American harvests this year should be realised there will be no slackening in the consumption of iron and steel for at least another twelve months to come. Meanwhile important economies in methods of production of pig iron and steel have been effected in this country and in Germany, and are still going on. The revival of trade and industry in Germany is progressing. Already the supply from that country of billet steel and other forms of manufactured steel to the English Midlands has ceased—a reason for the relatively steadier condition of the markets at Birmingham and Wolverhampton compared with Glasgow Middlesbrough, and Manchester. The consumption of iron in our own industries is going on at a rapid rate. Only in the ship building centres is there any sign of slackness, and even there it is not very serious, though, apart from the coming contracts for war vessels and orders by some of the large ocean steamship companies, the inquiry for new shipping is far from active. But the demand for railway material, for electrical plant, for engineering and structural iron and steel continues abundant for both the home and the foreign and colonial markets. These conditions encourage the belief that the British iron and steel industry has a tolerably well-assured prospect of activity for some time to come.

An interesting communication on the subject of the prospects of the Egyptian cotton crop, from the pen of Mr. Henry Demech, of Alexandria, appears in the "Egyptian Gazette." Referring to the first monthly report of the Alexandria General Produce Association on the condition of the young cotton plant, and on the increase of acreage sown with cotton this year, Mr. Demech states that, notwithstanding considerable divergence of opinion, it is generally held that the Association underrates the acreage both in Upper and in Lower Egypt. The startling development in the production of cotton which followed immediately after the completion of the supplementary works by which the serious defects of the Delta Barrage were made good in 1899 was almost wholly due to the extra supply of water rendered possible by these works. The increase in production went on by leaps. An agricultural principle recognised in all cotton-growing countries is that the plant requires frequent and gradually increasing waterings from June up to the end of August and, on the other hand, it is also held that both irregular and distant waterings are decidedly injurious to the plant, and are the principal causes of reduced production. These undisputed principles, Mr. Demech urges, should be brought conspicuously under the notice of the agricultural advisers of the Egyptian Public Works Department should there happen to be any, and of those who e duty it is to issue authoritative forecasts for the use of consumers. The causes, other than the main cause mentioned, to which the development in production of cotton in Egypt is to be attributed are also very important. They are—(1) Gradual, and at the same time considerable, increase in acreage (2) improvement of the soil and husbandry and (3)—the most important of all further irrigation works, rectifications and improvements in canals, drains, &c. all consequent upon increased experience, or necessitated by further fresh requirements, the finality of which is far from being attained.

The Egyptian cotton crop, long about stationary at rather less than 3,000,000 cantars prior to 1899, rose in the season 1897-8, that is, within a period of about eight years, to upwards of 6,500,000 cantars—the record crop. When the history of this rapid increase and that of the fluctuations in production for the subsequent period of six years are dispassionately considered, remarks Mr. Demech, no one can fail to arrive at the conclusion that the gradual increase in production was interrupted by no other cause than the short water supply due to "saddis" and "spills" in the Upper Nile, the ruinous effects of which have been more acutely felt during the last three seasons. These efforts have more than neutralised the benefit from increased acreage and improvements in soil and irrigation. It is impossible to establish with accuracy what such benefit should be reckoned at, yet there is no doubt of its magnitude, impartial observers, even ordinary travellers on the main line from Alexandria to Cairo, must have noticed the great agricultural change that has taken place during the past few years, especially in the Behera and Galiubieh provinces. But, to give to

the question of this year's prospects a tangible form, Mr. Demech says that a crop of 7,500,000 or even one of 8,000,000 cantars seems quite possible. The whole question hinges on whether the Assouan Dam can be made to make up for the deficiency in this summer's water supply from the Upper Nile, or, better still, whether the irrigation rotations could be so improved as to allow shorter "stopping intervals" by the middle of June, when the cotton plant will require gradually increasing soil moisture. An effort in this direction by the Irrigation Service will not only turn out most welcome, but is sure to give most beneficial results. In the rotation regulations cotton has been considerably sacrificed in favour of the relatively insignificant rice crop. These "rotations" can be conveniently modified, without appreciable loss to the rice crop, by the middle or the end of June, so as to improve the water supply for cotton. The acreage sown this year with cotton is unquestionably much larger than that of last year. In Lower Egypt the increase has been confined in no way to new lands coming under cultivation, as stated by the correspondents of the Alexandria General Produce Association. Owing to the unusually large supply of water in most localities, the use of water-wheels this year could be dispensed with, and thus a larger proportion of cattle for the tillage proper of the land was available, and farmers profited as largely as they could to sow more cotton. Moreover, the unusually high prices ruling for both spot and futures have stimulated farmers. Lands which under ordinary circumstances would have been allotted for other crops have been sown with cotton. In Upper Egypt this must have been the case to a much larger extent than in the Delta. All farmers under no obligation to sow sugar-cane have sown cotton instead. People reputed to be well informed in the matter affirm that the increase in acreage with cotton in Upper Egypt is this year very large indeed. The importance of the question is incontestable, and the interests of the country, both agricultural and commercial, will be best served if consumers are prepared in good time for what may turn out "a startling and record crop."

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin," the "gold standard" will not be established in the Philippine Islands until after September 1. An earlier date had been thought of, but it has been decided to wait until the return of Judge Ide from his vacation. He will have the supervision of everything connected with the change of standards, though it is probable that someone will be sent out by the War Department to have immediate charge of the work under his direction. By postponing the time for establishing the new standard much more complete arrangements can be made. Ample provision can be made for the gold reserve in Manila and the gold credit in New York, and a much larger supply of coins of all denominations will be available. If the new system had been put into operation on August 1 some embarrassment might have been caused by the lack of sufficient coins of some denominations. The delay of a month or more will greatly reduce this danger. The original plan was to establish the gold standard as soon as the Philippines Government had at its disposal 5,000,000 peso pieces and 500,000 pesos in subsidiary coin, with as many of the minor coins as could be finished and shipped by that time. By September 1 the supply of pesos will be much in excess of 5,000,000, and a considerable stock of minor coins can be ready. The orders really given to the Mint contemplate the coinage of 950,000, pesos in minor coins, in addition to the 500,000 pesos in subsidiary coins. The latter sum is to be made up of 600,000 fifty-centavo pieces, with a value of 300,000 pesos; 500,000 twenty-centavo pieces, with a value of 100,000 pesos; and 1,000,000 ten-centavo pieces, with a value of 100,000 pesos. The minor coins include 10,00,000 five-centavo pieces, with a value of 500,000 pesos; 30,000,000 one-centavo pieces, with a value of 300,000 pesos; and 30,000,000 half-centavo pieces, with a value of 150,000 pesos. The dies for the minor coins have been made at the Philadelphia Mint proof copies of the coins have been made and have been approved by the War Department, and the coinage of the pieces is to begin at once. The five-centavo piece is of nikel, and is exactly the same size and weight as the American five-cent nickel. The centavo and half centavo pieces are of copper, the centavo being slightly larger than the one-cent piece and the half centavo being slightly smaller than the one-cent piece in the United States coinage. The reason for supplying such large numbers of small minor coins is that the Filipinos are accustomed to very small monetary transactions in the purchase of foods and other articles. It is believed that the 30,000,000 each of centavos, equal to half a cent in American money, and of half centavos, equal to a quarter of a cent will be quickly absorbed. There has been a great scarcity of minor coins in the islands ever since the American occupation began, and the supply that will be available when the new monetary system is put in operation "will be of great benefit to the natives and the retail dealers of all kinds." It is probable that the demand for subsidiary coins as well as for minor coins will be much greater in proportion than in the United States. There is no limit on the amount of these coins that can be put in circulation by the Philippine Government, and it is probable that as many will be put out from time to time as the business of the islands will absorb."

Discussing the indisputable fact that the slow decline in the price of iron in the United States market during the past two months induced an apprehension that a general collapse in the metal trade was in sight, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," while admitting that a portion of the public cannot shake itself free from a fear of the return of "one of the old-style depressed, stagnant periods," adds that the United States Steel Corporation was formed to meet just such a contingency, and has hitherto been managed so as to be able to provide against its recurrence. Economies and new devices have been introduced until iron can be turned out at a much less cost and at a comfortable profit with the selling price materially lower than iron could have been made for in past years." The strength of the iron and steel situation consequently consists in the fact that the surplus product "can always find a market abroad at a remunerative price," so that when the range of values is lower "the trade will be in position to make and sell more iron and steel and keep up its income.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Lukhmidass Walljee presiding.

The following is the directors' report:—

In submitting before the shareholders their 29th annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account statements of this company, for the year ending 31st December, 1902, the directors are pleased to state that the company has made a nett profit of Rs 83,055-12-8 during the year under report, which when added to the balance of last year makes up a total profit of Rs. 88,645-15 9. Looking to the depressed state of the mill industry in the present times, the directors consider this result as satisfactory, and they hope to arrive at equally good result hereafter. Out of the aforesaid total profit of Rs. 88,645-15-9, a sum of Rs. 22,492-3-0 is already expended in the payment of an ad-interim dividend declared in October last, for the 1st half-year ending 30th June, 1902 (at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7 1-2 per quarter share), which sum when deducted out of the said total profit, there remains a disposable balance of Rs. 66,153-7-9, which the directors propose to divide as under.—To pay a dividend for the 2nd half-year ending 31st of December 1902 at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8 3 4 per quarter share, which will absorb the sum of Rs. 26,241-4-0; to carry to depreciation of building and machinery account, Rs 20,000-0-0; to carry to the fund for equalization of dividend account, Rs. 15,000 0-0; to pay bonus to company's employes, Rs 3,000-0-0; to carry to next year's account, Rs. 1,912-3-9. The directors very much regret to announce the sad death of our company's ex-officio director and chairman, Mr. Gordhandass Soonderdass Mooljee, who died on the 10th October, 1902, and in whom they have lost a much valued colleague. Two of the directors, Messrs. Lukhmidass Walljee and Mr. Gocuidass Naranjee, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The report was adopted and resolution passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

(Concluded from page 5.)

You mean externally it was good?—Yes.

Do you see that it is broken at the place where there is deflection of the fibre?—Yes.

That is a defect, is it not?—I only say that it is broken at that place.

Do you not see that there is a defect at that place in the beam?—I do not consider even now a deflection of fibre in that place as a defect in the beam.

Even now you consider that it is a good beam to be placed on the third storey of a house?—It is not a good beam as it is now.

Did you see the planing of this beam?—Yes.

Now none of the carpenters told you when they came to the particular place of the beam where it is broken that he felt any strain?—No.

Do you see Exhibit D 1 (part of the beam on the third floor)?—Yes.

Who directed it to be nailed?—I do not know. I did not give any direction myself. If the carpenters find that wood had gone off at a particular place they generally nail it themselves.

When did you first find that it was nailed?—I only came to know about it now.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BEAMS.

What was the size of beam D (beam of the third floor)?—Thirteen inches and a half in depth, six inches in width, and 22 feet in length.

What are the dimensions of Exhibit C (beam on the second floor)?—14 inches by 8 inches and 22 feet in length.

And of Exhibit B (the beam on the first-floor)?—The same as the second floor beam.

Is it a proper thing to have the size of the beam of the third floor smaller than those of the first and second floors?—Yes, it is a proper thing.

You mean by that there is less weight on the third floor than on the first and second?—Yes.

Who gave you that opinion?—Is that your own idea or some body else gave you that direction?—It is my own idea. I know it by experience.

Did you or did you not go to Mr. Mirza for the dimensions of the beams?—Yes, I went to him and obtained from him the dimensions of all the beams at the same time.

What are the dimensions of the fourth beam?—You mean the dimension of the beam on the fourth storey which is now in its place?—

Mr. Nicholson: Yes, what are its dimensions?—Twelve inches by 6 inches and 22 feet in length.

Do you say Mr. Mirza gave you the dimensions of all the beams at the same time?—Yes, I say so.

In writing or verbally?—He gave me the dimensions on a piece of paper.

BUILDING OF WALLS: WERE THEY BONDED.

You as a general mistry superintended the building of the walls?—Yes.

Did you see how the walls were being built?—Yes.

Now you know what bonding is?—I mean you know what is to be done to join two walls?—Yes, I know it.

Were all the walls of the building that collapsed bonded?—All the walls were properly bonded except the one of Porbunder stone on the third floor.

And what was the south wall on the third floor which collapsed, composed of?—It was composed of Porbunder stone.

Was that Porbunderstone wall properly bonded with the side walls?—The Porbunder stone wall was perfectly bonded but there was no securing of that wall with the side walls. I mean to say there was no joining of the Porbunder wall with the side walls.

Why did not you bond the Porbunder stone wall into the walls on both sides?—I made stone base on east and west sides and in the middle erected one door and two windows of Porbunder stone. There were Porbunder stone pillars and brick walls on both sides. I built the Porbunder stone wall as a solid wall.

But why did not you bond this solid Porbunder stone wall to the east and west walls?—Because I thought it was not necessary to do so.

Did you design the Porbunder stone front of the third floor?—No.

Who did it?—Mr Mirza.

Who made this plan?—We made this. A Sahib told me how to do it and I did it.

Who was that Sahib?—Mr Sloane. I did it under his instructions.

As I understand you made this plan to show what appearance the third floor was like before it collapsed?—This Sahib (pointing to Mr. Sloane) called me by two sepoys and told me to show the appearance of that portion of the building which collapsed and I did it on paper with a pencil.

You drew the plan from memory?—Yes. The third floor had two windows and one door in it.

And the measurements shown on the plan by you are fairly accurate?—Yes. The ornament which was to be put on the top had not been finished.

The plan was put in as Exhibit I.

Mr. Binning objected to the Exhibit being put in.

THE FLOORINGS.

Mr. Nicholson: what was the flooring on the first floor composed of?—It was composed of joists, planks, and four inches concrete; you may call it "rabiet" and chunam. Pieces of bricks mixed with chunam were thrown on the planks and rammed, and on that, was the paving of Shahabad stone slabs which were about the thickness of an inch or an inch and a quarter.

Now what was on the second storey?—The flooring of the same kind.

Was it same or was to be of the same kind?—It was same and complete.

Was the flooring of the fourth storey complete?—No. This floor consisted partly of rooms and partly of a terrace. The flooring of the rooms on this storey was to be of the same kind as that of the other storeys.

What was to be the flooring of the terrace?—It was to be composed of concrete and pieces of Porbunder stone mixed with mortar.

Was the flooring of the terrace completed?—No.

How far had it been completed?—Concrete was put on, and the work of ramming it was going on.

Was it actually going on the day the building collapsed?—Yes, it was going on until half past 6 o'clock in the evening, although it was Sunday.

Were the flooring stone slabs lying on the terrace ready to be used?—They were taken up, but were put in a different room—a room next to one near the terrace.

Were these stone slabs store in any of the rooms that callapsed?—No.

Do you know what the dimensions of the terrace were?—Yes, twenty feet by 60 feet.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTION.

Did you, while the work was going on, see anybody come to inspect it from the Municipality?—Yes.

How often did they visit the place?—They used to come twice, four times or more in a month if they liked.

Do you know who it was that came to see the work?—Yes.

Who?—A surveyor of the Municipality, whose name I do not know.

Mr. Binning: Perhaps the witness could identify him.

Mr. Nicholson: Is he in Court?—The witness: —That man at the end of the table used to come (pointing to Ardeshir Piroshah Batliwalla). The witness further stated that some sepoys also used to come and some others also came.

Did that gentleman come while block D was being built?—Yes.

Did he ask you any question?—Yes, he used to say the foundation should be of such size and so on.

Did he use to suggest the dimensions?—Yes. After the foundation was completed he used to give us the dimensions of the walls.

Did he look at the materials such as wood, &c.?—He said nothing about materials.

Did anybody come from the Improvement Trust?—Yes.

Who?—They were two or three persons.

Do you see any one of them here in Court?—Yes.

The witness pointed out Mr. E. Salmon.

Mr. Nicholson: What did he inspect there?

The witness: He used to taken notes of the dimensions of the place.

Was Mr. Sittaram present when the Inspectors came there?—Yes, he was with them sometimes. Mr. Sittaram lives in the middle block of the premises.

You said women were pounding on the terrace on Sunday how many women were there?—Eight.

How long had they been there on that day?—They were working for the whole day with the usual interval of rest.

Is this a piece of Shahabadi stone that were used by you of the kind in paving the flooring?—Yes.

Is it thicker or of the same thickness that you used?—Of this thickness and of less thickness too.

Mr. Nicholson declared that he did not wish to ask the witness any more questions at that stage.

Mr. Crawford: I suppose the Porbunder stone facing of the third floor had just been completed when the house tumbled down?—Yes.

There was a considerable interval of time between the completion of the walls of the ground floor and the first floor and of the latter floor and the second floor and the third floor?—Yes.

I mean after the completion of the second floor there was an interval of good many months before you reached the third floor?—Yes, there was an interval of two or three months.

FIXING OF JOISTS.

I want to understand exactly how the joists on the terrace roof rested?—The joists rested on the beam of one end.

And what did they exactly rest on at the other end?—On the wall plates.

These wall plates were running precisely in the same direction as the beam?—Yes. These wall plates were fixed on the top of the wall.

Did they rest on Porbunder stone or something else?—On the Porbunder stone.

Were these wall plates fixed in grooves of Porbunder stones?—Yes.

Were the joists nailed to the wall plates or how were they fastened?—They were nailed.

Were these grooves in which the joists were fixed on the top of the Porbunder stone wall?—Yes.

Will you tell me how much bearing these joist had on the beam? To what extent they rested upon the beam?—Four inches of joists rested on the beam and extended as far as the middle of the width of the beam.

The Coroner: Then the joists used to meet in the centre of the beam?

The witness:—Yes.

Mr. Crawford: But that particular beam is only six inches in width: how do you explain it?

The witness: If the width of the beam is six inches, then the joists must rest three inches only.

INSPECTION BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Cardale: Can you remember the visits of Salmon to the building?

The witness: Yes.

Were you present when he came?—Yes, I was.

Who else were present?—I do not remember.

Was Mr. Sittaram present when he came?—He may be present.

Can you remember what took place when Mr. Salmon came?—I do not remember, but if you suggest anything I will recollect.

STOP WORK.

Did Mr. Salmon come and tell you to stop the work?—He might have said so to Mr. Sittaram.

Were you present there?—Yes.

Did you hear what passed?—Yes.

Did you receive any order from Mr. Sittaram after that interview?—No; the work went on.

Went on quicker or how?—Mr. Sittaram lost his son and for that reason the work was going slowly.

Do you remember how often Mr. Salmon came there?—He used to come twice or four times in a month.

In what month did he come first?—I do not know. There was some Sahib, who used to come before him.

Was it this year or last year, or January or February or March?—I do not know what month it was.

For how many months did he come?—Two or four or five months. I don't know for certain.

Can you remember what took place at any one of those visits?—No.

You told us just now that he came to measure dimensions? Dimensions of what?—Of the building.

Height of the building or what?—Not of the height but of the breadth and all. He took measurements of the space.

You mean he took measurements of the rooms and verendah?—He was going round the place but I did not see him actually take the measurements. I saw him taking measurements outside not inside. He might have taken measurements of the inside which I did not know.

Mr. Crawford: Can you tell us how many days before the collapse the building of the walls had commenced?—About a month before.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

Mr. Nicholson: Can you tell us what, in your opinion as a builder of the house, was the cause of the collapse?

Mr. Binning: The witness not being an expert is not obliged to answer the question.

The witness: It was the act of God. A liquor shop was brought in that place, and it is so exactly cut down that it seems to be the act of God.

The Coroner: What physical explanation can you give of the collapse?

The witness: I cannot give any physical explanation for the collapse. If there was any defect in the building I would have given it as a cause. But there was no defect in the building.

Mr. Nicholson: Look at those beams and tell us if you think they caused the collapse of the building?

The witness: These beams had very little weight on them and therefore they could not be the cause of the collapse.

Look again at those beams and see if they suggest you any cause for the collapse?—No; they are not the cause of the collapse.

There was as a matter of fact some rain before the house collapsed?—Yes. It rained two or three days before the collapse.

Do you think it anything to do with the collapse?—I think the Porbunder stone having soaked water became heavy and that might have caused the collapse.

You mean the rain increased the weight of the wall?—Yes, I think the rain had much to do with the collapse, because the water collected on all floors, except the ground floor. There was no terrace roof before the rains came; the parapet was not built, and the flooring work was going on. The walls were being built about the terrace when the rains fell.

Were the beams and joists put up before the rains?—Yes, and the work planking on different floors was going on. When the rains came on the third floor the water leaked down to the second and first floors through the planking. There was some water on the ground floor also. There was little water on the first and second floors, but there was considerable more on the third floor because it was open to the sky.

Mr. Binning: When you put all these three beams in position, was there anything to show that there was something wrong with any of them?—No.

With regard to the third floor beam, you could not see the twisted grain from the outside?—No.

As far as you know, you performed your part of the duty in respect to this house correctly?—Yes.

Foremen of the Jury: Did you not see when you put on patch C1 that there was a hollow underneath it?—No.

The Coroner: Did you examine the condition of the beam after the hollow was patched up to see if there was any hollow still underneath?

The witness: No.

What was the materials used in the side walls under Porbunder stone?—Partly cracks and partly "khandki."

What was the thickness of walls under Porbunder stone on the third floor?—Eighteen inches.

And the thickness of the walls on the fourth floor?—Fourteen and a half to fifteen inches.

Were there no binding stone at all, bonding the stone wall to the brick walls? There were headers.

Did Mr. Salmon visit the place after the beam on the fourth floor, which still remains, was placed in position? I don't know that.

By whose order did you place that beam in position?—I myself caused it to be placed.

Mr. Nicholson: Who gave you the order to put up the fourth storey?

The witness: My master.

When was that? Two months ago.

Are you certain that Mr. Mirza gave you the dimensions of the beam which still remains?—Yes.

When was it? After Mr. Sittaram gave you the order to run up the fourth floor?—At the commencement of the laying of the foundation I received an order that it was to be a building of four floors. This order I received not two months ago but about two years ago.

Foreman of the Jury: Did any Inspectors of Municipality or the Improvement Trust see the beam on the fourth floor after it was placed in position? Inspectors used to visit the place, but I do not know whether they saw it or not.

Is it usual for the Municipal or Improvement Trust inspectors to inspect buildings in the absence or in the presence of the mistri? They could inspect them any time.

Are you sure that the inspector who saw the beam on the fourth floor made no objection? I know of no such objection being raised.

Did Mr. Sittaram see the beam after it was placed in position? Yes, Mr. Sittaram is a contractor. He made no objection when he saw the beam.

The inquiry was at this stage adjourned till this morning in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

A SUIT BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, disposed of the suit brough by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay against Dayabhoy Tapidas and the trustees of the Tapidas and Tulsidas charitable funds, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,664 for property, water, and other municipal taxes. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality. The defendants did not appear. The Hon. Advocate-General said that out of the sum claimed certain sums had been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,130. His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with cost.

A similar decree was passed for Rs. 2,040 against Dayabhoy Tapidas and the trustees of the Tulsidas Varajdas family funds in respect of Municipal taxes.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

JUNE 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey. Perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Communication with Tonquin interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Subjoined are the full scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Mr H D Kanga, c Bandu, b C V Mehta	50
Mr Photographer, b C V Mehta	17
Mr Darabseth, b Bhatavdeker	15
Mr Gimi, b C V Mehta	5
Mr Mody, not out	46
Mr Ashburner, b K A Date	0
Mr Irani, b K A Date	2
Dr Street, b K A Date	2
Mr Prabhaker, c Sukhadia, b C V Mehta	14
Mr Smith, run out	2
Mr Judah, b Bandu	6
Extras	1
Total	160

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr G R Bandu	85	5	33	1
Mr P G Sukhadia	30	0	21	0
Mr C V Mehta	84	0	59	4
Mr Bhatavdeker	48	0	23	1
Mr K A Date	48	1	23	3

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Sukhadia, run out	22
Mr Bandu, b Smith	16
Mr Pai, not out	35
Mr Date, not out	21
Mr C V Mehta, Mr Bhatavdeker, Mr Dadirker, Mr Diveker, Mr Dhargelker, Mr Dandeker, Mr A K Kothare	To bat.
Extras	9
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Judah	36	0	26	0
Mr Smith	36	1	11	1
Mr Prabhaker	60	2	31	0
Mr Photographer	18	0	8	0
Mr Kanga	36	1	18	0

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. CUSTOMS C.C.

The Bombay Gymkhana Reserves opened their fixtures on Saturday with a match against the Bombay Customs C.C., on the latter's ground, on the Oval. The Gymkhana batted first but made a very poor display, Maidment and Briscoe dismissing the whole side for the small total of 35, no player getting into double figures. The homesters replied with 128. With 45 minutes left for play the Gymkhana went in a second time, but four men had left, and consequently there were only seven to bat. These were all dismissed for 15, and the Customs thus won by an innings and 78 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Lazenby, c Kelly, b Maidment	3	c and b Maidment	0
Mr Aston, c Shunker, b Briscoe	4	c and b Maidment	0
Mr Ward, c Selkirk, b Maidment	3	c Selkirk, b Briscoe	4
Mr McDonald, b Briscoe	5	c La Frenais, b Maidment	0
Mr Gratwicke, c and b Maidment	8	b Maidment	2
Mr Reid, not out	9	absent	
Mr Triggs, ht wkt, b Maidment	1	b Briscoe	0
Mr Shuttleworth, l-b-w, b Briscoe	1	b Briscoe	5
Mr Raise, c Scott, b Briscoe	0	not out	2
Mr Thomson, c Selkirk, b Maidment	0	absent	
Mr Innes Ker, c Selkirk, b Briscoe	0	absent	
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	35	Total	16

BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

1st Innings.

Mr Shunker, c and b Lazenby	11
Mr Scott, c Gratwicke, b Reid	25
Mr Greenan, c Ward, b Reid	0
Mr O'Donoghue, c Reid, b MacDonald	29
Mr Selkirk, c Thomson, b Reid	8
Mr Moore, b Reid	0
Mr Briscoe, b Ward	4
Mr LaFrenais, not out	30
Mr Maidment, c Aston, b Ward	6
Mr Kelly, c MacDonald, b Lazenby	9
Mr Narayan, run out	9
Extras	6
Total	123

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

The following are the full scores in the cricket match Hills vs. Plains, played at Simla on 10th and 11th instant. A summary of the results has already appeared in our telegraphic columns. Scores:—

PLAINS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H Ross, c Gore, b Keighley	1	c Lawrence, b Keighley	55
G H Neale, l-b-w, b Wigram	0	b Keighley	7
H S Bignell, c Keighley, b Wigram	1	Run out	66
G L Whatford, b Keighley	16	l-b-w, b Wigram	10
J T C Murray, b Wigram	3	c Keighley, b Wigram	1
E L French, run out	66	run out	4
C Shawe, c Wigram, b Keighley	0	st Lawrence, b Wigram	15
R A Bullock, c Stokes, b Onslow	19	b Wigram	0
N G B Henderson, c Williams, b Keighley	14	b Wigram	27
M Forester, c Williams, b Keighley	4	not out	13
Churchill not out	15	Absent	0
Extras	11	Extras	10
Total	150	Total	208

HILLS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Wigram, c Whatford, b Bignell	80	Not out	71
Capt Onslow, c Henderson, b Murray	15	b Ross	14
Capt Stokes, c Whatford, b Bignell	6	c Neale, b Bignell	14
Capt Plunkett, c Bullock, b Shawe	31	b Bignell	2
Capt Keighley, c Murray, b Bignell	20	b Shawe	4
Capt Gore, b Shawe	22	b Bignell	22
Major Shea, b Murray	0	c Shawe, b Bullock	18
Major Younghusband, c French, b Bignell	3	Not out	6
Lawrence, b Murray	8	Did not bat.	
Major Williams, not out	1		
Capt Tancred, c Whatford, b Shawe	8		
Extras	9	Extras	5
Total	203	Total	156

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	3	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	11	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	6	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	5	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	38	33	91
Same date last year	5	6	72

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	5	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	3	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	12	8	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	33	24	88
Total plague deaths to date	261,582	213,854	
Same date last year	14	10	76

A SUIT BY THE BENGAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding in the Appeal Court on Friday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Reginald Murray of Calcutta, the official liquidator of the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, a joint stock company, against Dobson and Barlow, Limited, of Bolton, in England, which was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered on the 26th September 1902. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the appellants and defendants, Dobson and Barlow, while Mr. Starling and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thacordas and Co., appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs, the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company.

The plaintiffs in the Court below prayed judgment for the sums of Rs. 5,295, Rs. 1,221-2-6, and Rs. 15,727-8-0, together with interest, and for costs of a reference, and the costs of the suit. On the 1st February, 1899, at Bombay the plaintiffs and defendants, having a controversy between them concerning certain claims made by the plaintiffs, and certain other claims made by the defendants in respect of certain matters connected with the supply and fitting up of machinery in the plaintiffs' mill near Calcutta, submitted the controverseis to the arbitration of Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, with power to them to appoint an umpire, to decide on any matters in respect of which the arbitrators could not agree. The arbitrators appointed Mr. John Knowles as umpire. In June, 1900, the arbitrators made and published their award on such of the said matters as they were agreed upon, and referred the matters in respect of of which they differed to the umpirage of the said umpire. By and under the award and umpirage it was awarded that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the sums claimed by them, as mentioned above, with interest. The defendants set off against the plaintiff's claim a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the balance of purchase money in respect of machinery and accessories supplied to the Bengal Company; and in the alternative defendants claimed Rs. 50,000 as damages for the failure of the company to hand over 2,000 certificates of shares in the company, and counter-claimed a sum of Rs 27,756-5-6, together with interest. Mr. Justice Tyebjee dismissed the defendants counter-claim, and passed judgment for the plaintiff, for Rs. 26,500-12-11 for debt and interest, and the costs of the suit when taxed.

It was argued for the appellants that the lower court erred in holding that the share of the plaintiffs' company were worthless or that the defendants had sustained no damage, and that the lower court should have decided the defendants' counter claim in full.

The Appeal Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, agreed in the view of the matter taken by the lower court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

19,01—Matubhai J and M—Karim Nensee vs Ally Mahomed and Nensey and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

668,02—Kanga and P—Magunlal Vijbhookandas vs Sitaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co. For postponement.

Long Causes.

607,00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhmeshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B R and K.

123,01—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaikorebar widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M.

80,01—Smitham B and N—Bhowram Ragota vs Narayen Bhowram—Bicknell M and M.

389,00—Mantri B and N—Bhawani Sanker Wasoodew vs. Sataymabai widow—Captain and V.

210,02—Madhowji—V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Matubhai J and M

490,01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

626,02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455,91—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peeraji Bhewba vs Luxman Hibati.

794,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Becher and another vs Bai Laxmibai widow and another—Muljee B and B and Payne and Co.

640,02—Smetham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manmohun Parshotum and others—Tyabjee D and Co,

619,02—Hiralal D—Canjee Narran vs Madhawram Mathuradas—Tyabjee D and Co

533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and another—Craigie L and O and M and M.

333,98—Shamrao and M—Vinayak Dhondiraj vs Narotam Anandjee—Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL,

Testamentary Suits for Judgment.

8,03—Mansookhlal F and H—Bai Gangabai widow vs Bhawandas Valji—Dikshit and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

670,01—Smitham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhanji—Payne and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

9,02—Smitham B and N—John Francis Fernan others vs Brimo F Nunes—K B Mehta.

4,02—Matoobhoy J and M—Jethabai alias Poorbai vs Jethabhoy Veeram—Little and Co.

1,01—Ardeshir H and D—Rahimtbai alias Bibibai widow vs Haji Seedick Haji Hassum Khatabhoy—Jamshedji and R.

44,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Kessowji Ruttonsey vs Maneckbai widow—Little and Co.

25,02—Wadia and G—Bai Kankoo vs Katur Chimna—Little and Co.

29-02—Captain and V—Ramakant Kalyan Sastri vs Bai Radhabai widow—Chitnis and M.

23-02—Wadia and G—Veljee Aaandjee vs Bai Valbai widow—M Dhanji and V.

26,02—Malvi H and M—Harkishandas Gokuldas vs Bai Jaicoribai widow—In person.

3,03—Ardeshir H and D—Parwati alias Monjibai vs Liladhar Thakersey Luxmidas—Payne and Co.

32-91—Mansookhlal J and H—Rukhmabai widow vs Krishnarao V Dhurandhur—Captain and V.

1,03—Bhaisanker K and G—Lalchund Ramjee vs Ramjee Lalchand—Payne and Co.

7-03—Mantri B—Ramabai widow vs Ramkrishna Baljee Madat—In person.

9,03—Captain and V—Bhagwanath B Joshi vs Narayan Ratanchand—Daphtari and F.

38-90—K J Mantari—Moolibai vs Manilal Haridas—K B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

For an Exparte Decree.

163-03—In person—Aishambai widow and others vs Ahmed bin Mahomed and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For dismissal.

174,03—Crawford B and Co—H Visram and others vs Veerjee Jeave another,

323,02—Edgelow G and W—Muncherjee Bazoojee vs Luxmibai widow.

Long Causes.

509,19109,01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayan—Payne and Co.

31,01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Bukandas Lalubhai and others—B Rogayavaya Payne and Co etc.,

96,03—Little and Co—Chuturbhaj Morarjee and others vs Dhurmoobai widow—Jamsetjee and R and W G and W.

335,00—Captain and V—Devoobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamshedji and R W and G and Co,

577,01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Mackia Begum widow—Little and Co.

255,02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs. Rambai widow and others—Kheaderao S and N.

347.01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Dewsey and others—Mansookial J and M D D Romer.

124,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir N D and A.

492,01—Chitnis and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Chitnis and M Little and Co E G and W.

547,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sonabai vs Nanabhai Jivanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.

754,01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.

140,03—Payne and Co—Soora Dholla and others vs Memon Abdul Suckoor Hajee Joonas and others—Mulla and M.

592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsai Runchordas Vandrawandas—Edgelow G and W.

In spite of all that has been said and done on the subject of the management of canteens, it appears very doubtful whether the Adjutant-General's circular letter of the 15th April will really be the last word on the subject. The War Office authorities have decided that from the 1st July all units must adopt the regimental system whether Commanding Officers like it or not. Now as at the present time it appears that fully 80 per cent. of the regimental institutes at home are managed by contractors on what is known as the tenant system, it is clear that the change now announced will involve a well-nigh wholesale reversal of existing arrangements. It is in keeping with the way in which such matters are usually managed in England that this sweeping change, with all the trouble and worry it will involve to senior regimental officers, is arranged to come into force at the busiest time of the military year, within a few weeks of the autumn manœuvre season: and that when all their energies are required for the training and exercise of their commands, they will have to set to and train store-keepers and accountants.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE SPEED OF THE MOTOR.

The motor will almost have lost its fascination in New York if it be true that the legal speed has been fixed at eight miles an hour. It is hardly faster than the first steam engine travelled, when the world was wondering what would happen to the cow which wandered on to the line, and Richard Trevithick's dragons were disturbing the midnight peace of the lonely Cornish roads. Even then the pioneers would have despaired at a speed of eight miles an hour. Ye lads, said George Stephenson, after the completion of the first railway, ye lads may live to see the day (though I shall not) when, it will possible to travel the whole length of England, up to London, by railway, in a single day! Stephenson did, unless one is mistaken, live to see the day of which he dreamed, and he would be as much astonished, perhaps, to think of a paltry eight miles an hour by motor as he would be by the sixty miles an hour of a railway train.

HOW FAST WE TRAVEL.

There was a select committee in those far-off days which doubted if Stephenson's engine could travel ten miles an hour, and Stephenson did not tell them all his hopes. I knew all the time, he said that I could drive her twenty miles an hour, but I durst not tell them so. We have left twenty miles an hour far behind since then and however slow the train may go at times we have some right to be proud of the achievements of our engineers. It is possible to travel from Birmingham to Euston at a mile a minnte, and on a railway in the States ninety miles have been run in sixty minutes, and a single mile in thirty-seven seconds. Even at sea to-day we can travel in a great moving city at twice the speed which the select committee though imposible years ago, and the day is coming when the world will witness a revolution in speed which will be worth a commerce more than all the large fortunes made in trade to-day.

A MILE BY ROAD.

We shall travel one of these days as fast by road as we travel now by rail. Already the motor has raced the express. A kilometre has been run by motor at a rate of over eighty miles an hour, and a whole mile has been accomplished on a circular track in sixty-two seconds. The King has travelled frequently at twenty miles an hour, and the speeds for which the Prime Minister has been three times fined have varied from twenty-three to thirty-three miles an hour. Pime Minister in the world before, we may be sure, ever travelled by road at a rate of nearly a mile in just over two minutes, and though Mr. Balfour has broken the law by doing so, he has helped, by his active resistance, to hasten the day when the motor must be accepted as the readiest and quickest means of travel over short distances—and possibly over long ones.

FASTER AND FASTER.

Yet it is not ten years since the winning motor in a great race attained a speed of only thirteen miles an hour. It took the steam engine fifteen years to increase its speed four times' it has taken the motor only seven years to do the same. The winning speed was thirteen miles an hour in 1894, in 1893 it had risen to fifteen, in 1898 it was twenty-three and in 1899 the fastest speed was thirty miles. But in two years the speed of the motor was all but doubled, and in 1901 M. Fournier astounded the motor world by travelling 327 miles in less than six hours. It was a record speed of over fifty-three miles an hour, and M. Fournier's motor, running between Paris and Bordeaux beat the said Express, the fastest long-distance train in the world by more than an hour.

WHERE NATURE BEATS US.

Here, as at every point of life, Nature laughs at man's boasting, and, compared with Nature's speed, the hurry of the world is but a crawl. It would take the fastest train in the world or the fastest motorcar four months to cover the same distance that light covers in a single second. If our engineers could take a leaf from Nature's text-book we should be able to go from London to Glasgow in the twinkling of an eye and well within a single round of the clock we could, transport ourselves from London into every one of the world's capitals and be back home again to tell the story of our flying visits. Even if, staggered by the speed of light, our railways could travel as fast as the wind we could reach Nottingham from London in an hour, and could travel twice as rapidly as we do. The wind has often been known to blow on the top of Ben Nevis at the rate of two miles in a minute.

THE WINGS OF A DOVE.

The singer who has asked a thousand times for the wings of dove has not thought perhaps that they would enable her to move with greater speed than any contrivance of man's making. The hawk flies at the rate of 150 miles in a single hour, the eider-duck ninety, the rook sixty, and the pigeon forty. Carrier pigeons from Paris to Versailles cover the ten miles, in twenty minutes. The common crow flies probably twenty-five miles an hour, the swallow ninety, and the swift, it has been calculated, about 300 miles. How weak a thing is man. We are still a day's journey from Berlin in London but the swift would be there in two hours, and this little bird, if it could fly without stopping, might leave the turrets of Victoria Tower and alight on the roof of the Czar's palace in St. Petersburg before a Putney but has twice journeyed to the Bank and back.

LONDON COFFEE-STALLS.

The coffee-stall has many enemies, and its reputation has been falling lower and lower of late. Now that a magistrate has described it as a centre of midnight disturbances we may hear something more of the opposition to the coffee-stall which has been raised so often and which not long ago reached the ears of the House of Commons itself. Yet it is not easy to make up one's mind that the coffee-stall is an evil, or that there are really strong reasons for its abolition. It may be true, and figures indeed prove that it is—that offences which give trouble to the police every night are committed around these stalls, and one has heard of nine hundred coffee-stall convictions in sixteen months. But it cannot surely be maintained that but for the coffee-stall these offences would not have been committed, and the suppression of the stalls for what is probably more their misfortune than their fault would be a penalty which has not been deserved.

THE FORTUNES THAT LIE IN PENNIES.

Wise men long ago learned the lesson not to despise the day of small things, and there is a man in London to-day, whose name stares at the Londoner wherever he turns, who owes his prosperity to a coffee-stall. There must be still living many people who remember the young man who, thirty years ago and more, stood with a barrow on the City-road and established for himself what he called a Gutter Hotel. He had begun with a sovereign, hiring a coster's barrow for a shilling a week, buying an urn with some cups and saucers, and appearing at his post in all weathers to refresh with a cup of hot coffee the all night Londoner who passed that way. In thirteen years the enterprising stall-keeper had saved twelve hundred pounds from his takings at his barrow, and to day his Gutter Hotel has grown into a group of refreshment restaurants and hotels, with a capital of three hundred thousand pounds.

WHAT CAME OF A COFFEE-STALL.

To-day the business which has grown out of the barrow on cityroad helps to feed London. From forty to fifty thousands meals are supplied every day in the cafes under the management of the young man who wheeled his barrow along City-road thirty-seven years ago. All day long a dozen vans filled with food are running to and from the forty shops, one of which provides six thousand Londoners with meals every working day of the week. To cope with the demand a thousand oxen, a thousand sheep, and a thousand tons of potatoes are needed, with fourteen hundred pigs and one hundred and twenty calves. Nine hundred tons of flour, and nearly two million eggs are other items in the year's supply, and there are also thirten tons of cocoa, twenty-six tons of tea, along with 385,000 pounds of sugar, a hundred thousand gallons of milk, and more than a hundred tons of jam.

THE UNGUESSED WEALTH OF LONDON.

We shall never know the fortunes which lie untapped at our fingers, ends though even now part of East London is lighted with electricity made from the rubish which was once left to lie in the street. But it is certain that the coffee-stall is part of the enormous unsuspected wealth of London. The saving of £1,200 in thirteen years was a creditable achievement, which led to achivements more creditable still; but it was by no means an extraordinary thing. It may seem astonishing, but it is perfectly true, that the keeper of the coffee-stall is often making money much more rapidly than the professional man who dashes heedlessly past in a hansom cab.

Lord Carrington will introduce in the House of Lords after the holidays a bill to facilitate the provision of allotments by the London County Council. The Council is to be given power to purchase or hire land for this purpose and to drain and improve it. No allotment is to exceed an acre.

A DEAD ELEPHANT.

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT.

Mr. H. W. A. Watson writes as follows from Shwegyin to the Indian Forester :—

As the discovery of the remains of wild animals seems to be a rare thing, possibly the following instance may be of interest.

Several days ago some of the coolies employed on working plans by me in this division brought back to camp a fair pair of elephant's tusks and reported that they had found a large tusker lying dead in the sample area which they had counted out.

From their description and as they seemed to think that the elephant's death was due to an accident, I thought the remains might be worth visiting. Accordingly I went to the place next day and observed as well as I could, considering the position and surroundings of the carcase.

It was lying at the source of a small nulla. The surrounding jungle was densely evergreen, consisting of trees, canes and the creeping bamboo (Dinochloa Maclellandi). A nearer approach revealed the swollen carcase of a full-grown elephant, lying on his back with the top of his shoulders wedged in between the banks of the streamlet, his legs in the air, his mouth open and his trunk hanging ever in a down stream direction.

The streamlet in question hardly deserved the name, being only the commencement of a little rivulet. It was about three feet deep and just wide enough to keep an elephant placed on this back (if such a thing can be imagined) in position. The elephant had apparently slid on his side down a steep bank about 10 feet above where he was found.

I do not think this elephant's death was due to his accidentally falling off the bank, getting wedged in the stream and being unable to extricate himself. From the appearance of the bank the ground had not given way, and the elephant appeared simply to have fallen on his side and slid gradually down the slope into the position in which he was found.

What further makes me be of opinion that the elephant was in a dying condition when he fell off the slope is that the banks of the stream being of a soft sandy soil by struggling an elephant could easily extricate himself, and there appeared to be no signs of any struggling having taken place.

Perhaps this was a case of an elephant's death being due to snake bite. There was a large swelling just above the knee of one hind leg, but this may have been due to putrefaction.

The lower part of the stomach and part of one hind leg had been eaten by a tiger, who had settled in the neighbourhood and was paying periodical visits to the remains, but it is improbable that the tiger had anything to do with the elephant's death.

THE WORLD SAVED AT A CHEAP PRICE.

ONLY A PRO.-NOTE FOR RUPEES 200.

An amusing case was tried to-day by Mr. J. R. Weinman at the Court of Requests of Colombo. One Sinhalese man sued another for the recovery of Rs 200 on a pro-note. The other pleaded that he had paid up. He stated that during November, 1892, when the scare about the end of the world was prevalent, he set about averting the catastrophe by organising a 'pinkamma,' a sort of Buddhist processional alms-giving ceremony. He needed funds for the purpose and borrowed Rs. 90, giving plaintiff a blank note. The 'pinkamma' took place and the ceremony succeeded. The 'wreck of matter and the crash of worlds' was averted. He paid up the money subsequently, and there was nothing due on the note.

Mr. Weinman believed the defendant's version and decided the case against the plaintiff, who retired without his money but with the consolation that he had been instrumental in saving a world from destruction—"Times of Ceylon." (June 8.)

THE DERBY.

The weather was all that could be desired, for, although the wind was rather high, it had the effect of keeping off the rain which threatened in the early part of the day, and there was plenty of sunshine during the afternoon. The first race was set for half-past one, and a good quarter of an hour before that the hoisting of the Royal Standard on the roof of the Club Stand announced the arrival of their Majesties. The King and Queen, who were met at Victoria by Lord Cottesloe, chairman of the London Brighton, and South Coast Railway, travelled by the royal route from Victoria to Epsom Downs. The other passengers by the King's train included Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Among the passengers invited by their Majesties to travel by this train were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lady Howe, Lord Farquhar, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and Lord Clarendon.

The boxes of the Grand Stand were all filled—principally with ladies—and two or three of the private stands opposite and in a line with the Judge's box had also their full complement of visitors, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. d'Arcy entertained Lady Coventry and Lady Dorothy Coventry, Lord Aylesford, Lady Galway and the Hon. Violet Monckton, Lord Cheylesmore, Lord Kerry, Lord Crichton, the Ladies Innes-Ker, Lady Victoria Villiers, Lord Falconer, Lady Rosy, Lord Bury, Lady de Ramsey and the Hon. Alexandra Fellowes, Lady Crewe, Lady (Howard) Vincent, Mr. and Lady Clementine Welsh, the Hon. Lady Miller (whose husband was to be the hero of the afternoon), the Hon. Sidney Greville, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller Mundy. Lord Rosebery, who is not often seen on a racecourse now, brought a small party from The Durdans, and a few French sportsmen had crossed the Channel, confident in the belief that Vinicius had not shown his true form in the French Derby, and that, even if he did not beat Rock Sand, he would run in very different fashion from that which he had displayed three days before.

The Derby stakes of 6,500 sovs, by subscription of 50 sovs. each, h ft. or 5 only if declared by the last Tuesday in March, 1902; for three-year-olds; c. 9 st; fillies, 8 st 11 lb; the nominator of the winner received 500 sovs out of the stakes, if not sufficient surplus is obtained from subscriptions to give the second at least 400 sovs, and the third at least 200 sovs, the difference to be made up from the race fund. About one mile and a half. (295 subs, 100 of whom pay 5 sovs. f.) Closed July 23, 1901.

Sir J Miller's br c Rock Sand, by Sainfoin—Roquebrune ..... (D Maher)	1
M E Blanc's b c Vinicius ..... (J Thompson)	2
Sir D Cooper's b c Flotsam ..... (W Halsey)	3
Mr A James's Rabelais ..... (K Cannon)	4
His Majesty's Mead ..... (H Jones)	0
Mr Darcy's Ac full ..... (J H Martin)	0
Mr W Brodrick-Cloete's Cerisier ..... (O Madden)	0

(Winner trained by Blackwell.)

Betting.—6 to 4 on Rock Sand, 11 to 2 against Vinicius, 100 to 14 Flotsam, 9 to 1 Mead, 25 to 1 Rabelais, 33 to 1 Acefull, 100 to 1 Cerisier (offered).

Places.—4 to 1 on Rock Sand, 2 to 1 on Flotsam, 7 to 4 on Vinicius, 6 to 4 on Mead, 2 to 1 against Rabelais, 4 to 1 Acefull, 100 to 8 Cerisier (offered).

The draw for places resulted as follows:—Mead (inside position), Acefull 2, Cerisier 3, Vinicius 4, Flotsam 5, Rock Sand 6, and Rebelais on the outside.

Acefull took no part in the parade and canter, the former was led by Rock Sand from Flotsam, Cerisier, and Rabelais, with Mead last, and in the canter Flotsam showed the way to Rock Sand, Cerisier, Rabelais, Vinicius, and Mead. They were quickly got into a line and despatched on their journey. The first to show prominently were Rock Sand and Rabelais, who were followed by Mead, Acefull, and Flotsam with Vinicius next for a quarter of a mile, when the royal colours were driven to the front. Mead was attended by Cerisier and Rock Sand, with Flotsam and Acefull in advance of Rabelais, and Vinicius three lengths in the rear. Before reaching the mile post Rock Sand had passed Cerisier and was waiting on Mead, with Acefull last. When six furlongs had been covered the favourite had drawn to the neck of Mead, and these two were clear of Flotsam and Rabelais. At Tattenham Corner Mead showed signals of distress, and Rock Sand went on from Flotsam and Rabelais, with Vinicius closing up; and in the straight Rabelais became second. A quarter of a mile from home Rabelais was beaten, and at the distance Vinicius passed Flotsam; but the French colt could not get on fighting terms with Rock Sand, who won amid enthusiastic cheering by two lengths; a similar distance between second and third. Rabelais was fourth. Mead fifth, and Cerisier last. Time, 2 m. 45 4-5 s.

"Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The "Spintharioscope" of Sir William Crookes, F. R. S., the famous chemist, is a little device for showing the pretty scintillations produced on a plate or screen of blende by the "rays," or emanations from radium nitrate. It consists of a brass tube with the screen at one end and a speck of the nitrate in front of it, about a millimetre away. A pocket lens at the other end of the tube serves to look at the screen, which is dotted with scintillations. When the radium salt is very close to the screen, the flashes are so numerous that the surface looks like a "turbulent luminous sea."

According to Messrs. E. Rutherford and F. Sody, in a paper to the "Philosophical Magazine," the rays from thorium and radium are in reality a vapour possessing definite points of vaporisation and condensation. The boiling point of the ralium vapour is 150 degrees, and that of the thorium vapour 130 degrees, below zero Centigrade.

Mr. William Ackroyd remarks that radium is not only the heaviest of known substances, but in accordance with a well-known law is probably the rarest. In connection with the possibility of atomic bombardment being the source of energy in such radio-active bodies, he refers to the phenomenon observed by Messrs. Graham Bell and Summer Tainter, that a beam of light pulsating or intermitting 500 or 600 times a second causes liquids, gases, and solids to emit a musical sound. This fact was made the means of sending messages for short distances by a pulsating beam of light, in a variety of what is known to science as the photophone, but the photophone until now has been rather a scientific curiosity than of practical use.

According to M. Bohn, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the rays, or vapour, from radium arrest most of the phenomena of the development of the ova of the hedgehog, but at certain stages there is an acceleration of the development. It appears from his researches that the rays, or emanation, have more effect on tissues in course [of formation than on more stable tissues. In man the skin which is in constant process of renewal is more attacked by the rays than the muscle. Nerve cells, fully formed, however, are affected by the rays.

The new N.C. (or non-curling) film of the Kodak Company is an important advance in practical photography. They have succeeded in producing a roll film without the tendency to curl inwards, which hitherto has been a disadvantage. The new film has, on the back, a coating of gelatine, which is transparent and imperceptible to sight or touch, yet prevents curling, so that after soaking the film lies flat in the dish, and dries flat without any glycerine or other treatment whatever. The development of the new film is the same as that of the old film, but the glycerine bath is discarded and the drying is easier. All that is needed in drying is to pin the negative to a shelf, or hang it on a stretching cord with a bent pin. Moreover, the sensitive emulsion of the new film has been improved, so as to be orthochromatic, of extraordinarily fine grain (an advantage in enlarging), and of higher speed, as well as giving negatives rich in detail. Thanks to the new emulsion, the finished print from a colour sensitive film is more accurate and pleasing, the details of costume in portraits are truer, and the differences in the clouds and greens of a landscape are better shown.

An automobile for drawing electric underground cables through conduits has been put in practice in America. It is a kind of truck driven by electricity, and provided with a drum and pulleys for hauling the cable. These and the wheels of the truck are worked by an electric motor from accumulators on board. In eight hours, according to the "American Telephone Journal," it can put 6,000 feet of cable, or much more than the hand windlass. One charge of the accumulators can drive the automobile 20 miles and still enables it to pull cable for the rest of the day. The cost per working day with a current at 2d. per kilowatt-hour is just over 4s. This vehicle suggests to us the use of the automobile in military operations for the running of field telegraphs. Perhaps, however, the idea has already been taken up.

"Nature" publishes a description by Mr. H. S. Allen of a new metallic thermometer for regulating the temperature of a room and at the same time keeping a continuous record of it. The regulation of temperature is effected by an electromagnetic release actuating clockwork which turns on or off the gas. The recording is done by an arm tracing a line on a revolving drum of paper. The arm is connected through an aluminium rod and a brass lever with the expanding metal of the thermometer, which is of peculiar form and bent into a curve.

The "Canadian Engineer" publishes an account of a new electrical danger signal for railway trains. It is too complicated for description here, but it requires an intermediate contact rail for the electric current. By its means two trains on the same line can communicate with one another even when in motion.

The recent discussion as to the connection of fish eating with leprosy having caused some anxiety as to the use of fish as an article of diet, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who carried out the investigation as to leprosy in India, has explained that there is no risk whatever from sound fish, whether fresh or cured. The danger comes when decomposition commences. No one need fear any kind of fish ordinarily supplied in the English market. Our fish-curers use good salt and plenty of it, and their products are adapted to keep good almost indefinitely. It is in hot climates where fish soon becomes tainted, or amongst communities where salt is dear, or where the flavour of decomposition is deliberately preferred that the risk of leprosy comes in.

An interesting point raised by Mr. Hutchinson is the possible danger of the fast days of the Roman Catholic Church, with their encouragement of the extensive use of fish. "I have long expressed the opinion," he says, "that neither contagion nor the Crusades, but Christianity was responsible for the prevalence of leprosy in Europe during the Middle Ages. It now appears that what occurred then is being repeated now in India, and it is to be feared, in many other parts of the world. Wherever Catholic missions are successful there is increase of leprosy. The Indian Jain, who is a vegetarian, almost absolutely escapes leprosy, the Catholic suffers fearfully. Even conversion to the Protestant sect," says Mr. Hutchinson, "involves some risk, because it removes the prejudice to animal food which, to some extent, is natural to the Hindu mind; but conversion to a creed which imposes the use of fish on one or two days at least of every week increases that risk immensely."

It is reported that Professor Goodspeed, of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered a new kind of invisible rays, this time emitted by the human body. While the photographs taken by the Rontgen rays require an exposure of half an hour or so, Professor Goodspeed declares that by the new method he has discovered the rays from a human hand will impress an image on the sensitive plate in five minutes. These sub-material forces, which are so rapidly being discovered, are opening up a whole new world to scientific investigation. Now that we are told that the human body can emit rays which will produce a picture, we can well believe that the mechanism of thought transference may soon be under serious discussion.

The attitude of science to miracles, on which an excellent sermon by Dr. Dallinger was reported in the "Daily News," is once more the subject of a lively controversy. Lord Kelvin, addressing the members of a Christian Association at University College, suggested that, while a crystal or mineral might be formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, a living plant or animal could not be so produced, but must be the product of creative and directive intelligence. Of course, the distinction Lord Kelvin meant to draw was not that the crystal could happen to exist without a cause, and the animal or plant could not but that the crystal might be produced from the atoms of which it is formed by forces working according to simple mechanical laws; while the living thing could not, and that therefore the later was a better illustration of the need for an intelligent Creator. But Professor Ray Lankester has come down heavily on that phrase, a fortuitous concourse of atoms, very justly pointing out that a stone or crystal must be produced by natural causes, and not by mere chance. He says: The whole order of nature, including living and lifeless matter—man, animal, and gas—is a network of mechanism the main features and many details of which have been made more or less obvious to the wondering intelligence of mankind by the labour and ingenuity of scientific investigators. But no sane man has ever pretended, since science became a definite body of doctrine, that we know or even can hope to know or conceive of the possibility of knowing, whence this mechanism has come, why it is there, whither it is going, and what there may or may not be beyond and beside it which our senses are incapable of appreciating. These things are no explained by science, and never can be.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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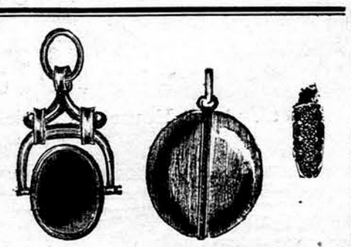
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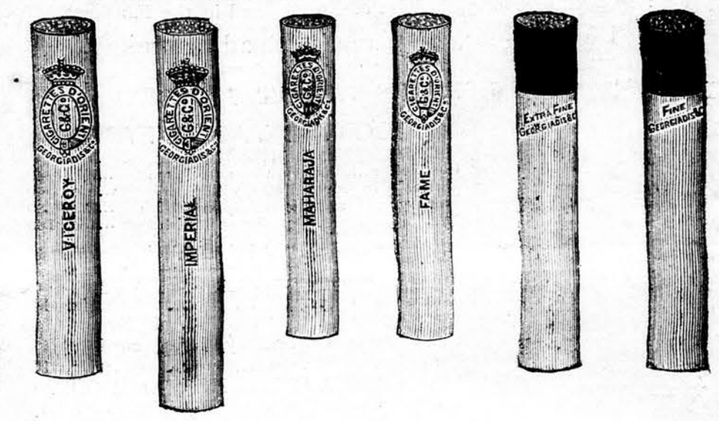
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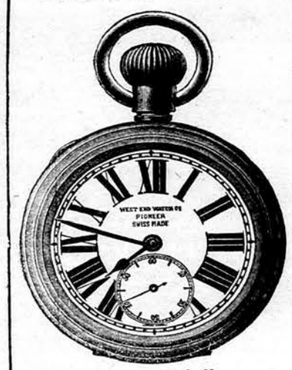
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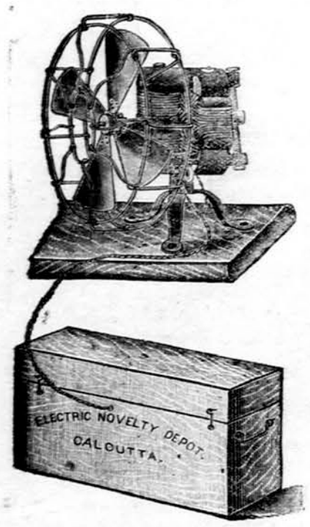


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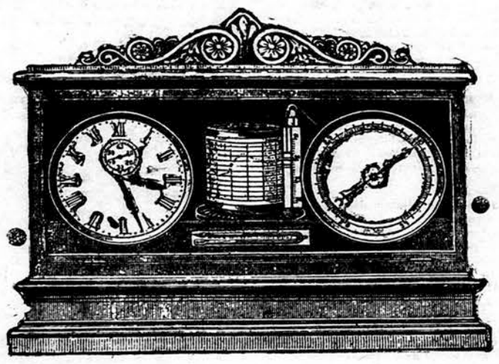


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By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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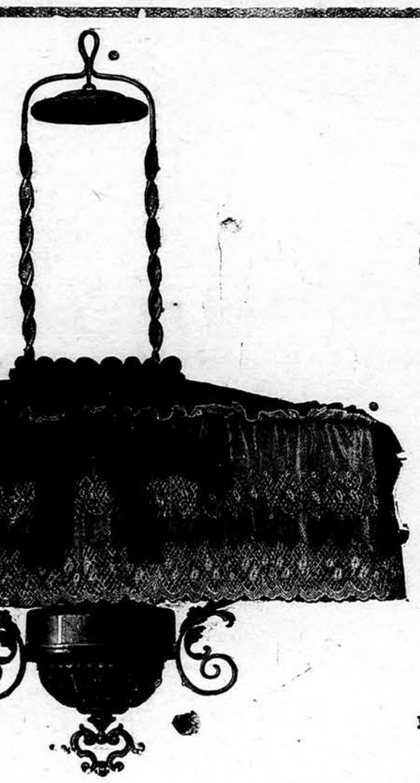
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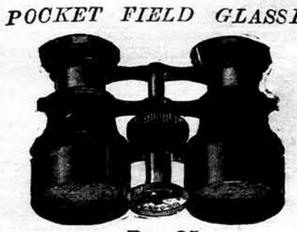
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